

SELF STUDY EDITION

Tenses

Tenses are very important not only for students but also for general readers. This book teaches you tenses, active & passive voice, direct & indirect narration in an easy way.

M. Tariq Qureshi

iqbalkalmati.blogspot.com

Mulsh

TENSES ARE AN IMPORTANT PART OF LANGUAGE

Fatima

Tenses

Active Voice & Passive Voice Direct & Indirect

> By M. Tariq Qureshi

> > Published by:



Fatima Book House

Shop No. 3, Muslim Centre, Chattergee Road Urdu Bazar Lahore. Ph: 7247374, 0300-9459888

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Verb (فعل)

تعریف:
فعل وہ لفظ ہوتا ہے جس کے کام کا کرتایا ہوتا ظاہر ہوا س کواردو می فعل اور انگریزی میں
فعل وہ لفظ ہوتا ہے جس کے کام کا کرتایا ہوتا ظاہر ہوا س کواردو می فعل اور انگریزی میں

Verb
کے جیں۔ در اصل لفظ Verb الحجیٰ زبان کے لفظ Verb کے نکل ہے۔ جس کا
مطلب کسی چیز کو ظاہر کرتا ہے۔ لفظ Verb کوایسا تا م اس لیے دیا گیا ہے۔ کیونکہ یہ جملے کا سب سے
اہم لفظ یا حصہ ہوتا ہے۔ ایک ورب (Verb) ہمیں بتا تا ہے کہ جملے میں کیا کام ہور ہا ہے اور کب ہور ہا

THREE FORMS OF VERBS(انفال کی تین مالیں)

Three Forms of Verbs کوزبانی یاد کرلیما بہت ضروری ہے۔ کونکان کو جانے بغیر Tenses کو کھنا نامکن ہے۔

Past / 2nd Form Present / 1st Form Verb

Past Participle 3rd Form

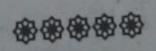
ذیل میں چنداہم افعال دیے گئے ہیں، انہیں اچھی طرح یاد کریں۔

Present	10000	Past	Past part.
abide	يا بندى كرنا	abided	abided
arise	الفاءنكانا	arose	arisen
awake	باگنا .	awoke	awoken
bear	برداشت كرنا	bore	borne

Tenses, Active & Passive Voice, Direct & Indirect			
		brought	brought
bring	لاتا (ق	built	built
build	تغيركنا	burnt	burnt
burn	جلانا	burst	burst
burst	مچے جانا	bought	bought
buy	ל גין	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY	cast
ca. t	ڈالنا، کھینکنا ۔	cast	caught
catch	پکرنا 🗀	caught	chosen
choose	منتخبكرنا	chose	100
cling	چئنا	clung	clung
come	tí	came	come
cost	لاگت آنا	cost	cost
cut	GR	cut	cut
deal	سلوک کرنا	dealt	dealt
dive	غوطه لگانا	dived	dived
do	1 :085	did ·	done
drive	بإنكنا، چلانا	drove	driven
eat	کھانا کھا	ate	eaten
draw	كلينينا	drew	drawn
fall	is.	fell .	fallen
feed	کملانا .	fed .	fed
feel	محسوی کرنا	felt	felt
fight	الرئا الرئا	fought	fought

Tenses, Active & Passive Voice, Direct & Indirect			
10	(بےجان) دُوینا	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	sunk
sink		sat	sat
sit	سوجانا ا	slept	slept
smell	سونكحنا	smelt	smelt
sow	ty.&	sowed	sown
speak	يولن	spoke	spoken
spell	152	spelt	spelt
spend	रं हुर्	spent	spent
spit	تصوكنا	spat	spat
spread	يجيلانا	spread 0	spread
spring	ا جيملنا، گو د نا	sprang	sprung
stand	کھڑے ہونا	stood	stood
steal	پوری کرنا	stole	stolen
sting	دُنگ مارنا	Marine State of the later of th	stung
strike	ضرب لگانا	struck	struck
sweep	جِهارُ ودنا	swept	swept
swim	تيرتا	swam	swum
swing	حجفولنا	swung	swung
take	الينا.	took	taken
teach	يزهانا	taught	taught
ear	<u>پياڙنا</u>		torn
ell	THE RESIDENCE	told	told

10		o ir eer ee man er	THE RESERVE TO THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED
think	سوچنا	thought	thought
throw	كينكنا	threw	thrown
understand	تجحنا	understood	understood
undertake	ذمه داری لینا	undertook	undertaken
upset	ر پیتان کرنا	upset	upset
wake	جا گنا، جگانا	woke	woken .
wear	پېنا	wore	worn
weave	بُتا بنا	wove	woven
wed	شادی کرنا	wedded 6	wedded
weep	tes	wept	wept
wet	گياكنا	wet	wetted
win	政	won	won
wind	يالىدى	wound	wound
		withdrew	withdrawn
withdraw	امن الما		written
write	10		THE RESERVE TO SERVE THE PARTY OF THE PARTY



INTRODUCTION

ACTIVE VOICE & PASSIVE VOICE

انگریزی زبان می Voice کے لغوی معنی "آواز" کے بیر لیکن انگش گرائر میں Voice كامطلب"اندازبيان" يا" طرزييان" --

ہم بات چت دوطرح سے کر سکتے ہیں۔

فاعل (doer) كواجمية دية بوئ جم عاطف سبق بادكرتا ہے۔

Atif learns lesson.

(ii) مفعول (receiver) يرزورد ي بوت جي

Lesson is learnt by Atif.

سبق عاطف کے دراجہ مادکیا گیا۔

Passive کیاتے بی اوردوسری قتم کے جملے Active Voice Voice كبلاتے ين - بات چيت كرتے وقت كنے والے كوائے مطلب كے مطابق Voice كا

انتخاب كرناطائي

Active voice و Passive voice و المحض كالحرب علية الموقع

کی بیجان کرنا ضروری ہے۔

فعل کی دواتسام ہیں۔

1- تعل لازم (Intransitive Verb)

2- نعل متعدي (Transitive Verb)

فعل لازم: ایسافعل جس کومفعول کی ضرورت نه ہواور مفعول کے بغیر ہی اس کا تکمل مفہوم سمجھ میں آ جا تا

يورخل:

He sleeps.	-ctro
Atif laughs.	عاطف بنتاہے۔
The sun rises.	سورج فكتا ہے۔

He reads a book.	وہ کتاب پڑھتاہے۔
Atif will go to college.	عاطف كالح جائے گا۔
He is invited.	اُس کودعوت دی جاتی ہے۔
He will be punished.	أى كومزادى جائے گا۔

درج بالا پہلے دو جملے Active Voice کے بین کونکہ میں جا بے کہ کام کرنے والا کون ہے۔ پہلے ' وہ'' کتاب پڑھتا ہے' دوسرے میں Atif کالج گیا۔

درج بالاجملوں میں آخری دوجہلے Passive Voice کے ہیں کیونکہ جمیں ہائیں کہ کام کرنے والاکون ہے۔ تیسر ہے جملے میں 'اس' کودوت دی جاتی ہے لیکن معلوم نہیں کون دیا ہے۔ چوتھے میں 'اس' کوسز ادی جائے گی لیکن میں معلوم نہیں کہ ہز اکون دےگا۔ مثالیس:

Examples:

I was delighted.	میں خوش ہو گیا۔
He was born in Lahore.	وه لا بوريس پيرا بوا_
My home is situated on the Mall.	میرا گھر مال روڈ پرواقع ہے۔
My shoes are made of leather.	- しきとがこととがころしん

ورج بالا جمافعل معروف کے لگتے ہیں کین دراصل وہ فعل بجیول کے بی ہیں کیونکہ ان شی جمیں معلوم نہیں ہوتا کہ doer یعنی کام کرنے والا (فاعل) کون ہے۔
جمیں یہ معلوم نہیں ہوتا کہ Active voice اور Passive voice جملوں کی پچیان کے لیے

Passive voice اور Passive voice جملوں کو بنانے اور پچیا نے کے لیے

المحلوم نہیں کے اور پچیا نے کے لیے

المحلوم نوانے اور پچیا نے کے لیے

المحلوم نوان نوان کے المحلوم نوانے نوان کی کھیاں کی کھیاں کے لیے نوان کی کھیاں کی کھیاں کی کھیاں کی کھیاں کے لیے کہیں کے نوان کے نوان کے لیے کہیں کے نوان کی کھیاں کے کہی کھیاں کی کھیا کی کھیاں کے کھیاں کی کھیا کی کھیاں کی کھیاں کی کھیاں کی کھیاں کی کھیاں کی کھیاں کی کھیا کی کھیا کے کھیاں کی کھیاں کی کھیا کے کھیا کی کھیاں کی کھیاں کی کھیاں کی کھیا کھیا کے کھیاں کی کھیاں کی کھیاں کی کھیاں کی کھیاں کی کھیاں کی کھیا کے کھیا کھیا کے کھیا کی کھیا کی کھیاں کی کھیا کی کھیا کی کھیا کی کھیا کے کھیا کے کھیا کے کھیا کی کھی

مندرجه ذيل اصولول كو بميشه مرنظرر كھے

- 1: ایراجمله جمی Object نیری بین سکتا اورایرا جمله جمی Subject نیری بین سکتا_ کاSubject نیری بین سکتا_
- 2: Active Voice عن بدلتے ہوئے Active Voice کی بدلتے ہوئے Subject :2 Object کی جگہ لے لیتا ہے۔
- 23 Passive Voice جملوں میں ہمیشہ 3rd Form of Verb استعال کرتے
- Subject جملوں میں جملہ Active Voice ہے جو کہ علوں میں جملہ Object ہے جبکہ Passive کرتے ہیں۔

 Voice
- 6: ضروری نیس کداگرایک جملے میں Subject اور Subject دونوں ہوں تو پھر بھی اٹکالاز ما Passive Voice جملہ بن سیکے مثلاً حرکاتی فعل یعنی Passive Voice جملہ بیں بنا۔
- 7: ویسے تو تمام بارہ کے بارہ Passive Voice کے Tenses مکن ہیں کین عام طور پرنو Tenses کے فعل مجھول بنائے جاتے ہیں۔ لیخن Perfect Continuous کے Passive Voice نہیں بنائے جاتے
 - 8: اگر doer كاذ كركر نا بوتو by كاكر جلاك تريس لكه كتة بيس-8
 - 9: اگر doer فاعل) Pronoun بوتواس کی مفعولی حالت استعال کرتے ہیں۔
- 10: ایک Subject کے ساتھ دو Objects مندرجہ ذیل Verbs کے ساتھ آتے بیں۔ Give, Take, Bring, Fetchوغیرہ۔

You are beaten by him.
A gun is given to me by him.

He gives a gun to me.

I am given a gun by him.

Passive کی موجود ہوتی Active Voice (for) Preposition اگر Passive کی موجود نہ ہوتی Passive کی ہوتی کی موتی

بعض اوقات Subject کے ساتھ Object استعال ہوتے ہیں جس میں ہے ایک Direct Object کہلاتا ہے اور دوسر Indirect Object ۔ ایک صورت میں جملہ Active

Voice دونوں سے الکھاجا سکتا ہے۔

م Direct Object کو پہلے دیکھیں۔

Indirect Object (ii) کو پہلے گھیں۔

(i)

اگر Direct Object پہلے لکھیں گے تو پھر Indirect Object کے ساتھ لاز ما (tol for) Preposition) استعال ہوگا۔اورا گر Indirect Object کو پہلے کھیں تو پھر کوئی Preposition استعال نہیں ہوگی۔مثلاً

Atif gave me a pen.

a بالواسطہ یعنی m e بالواسطہ یعنی ndirect object ہے جبکہ pen الواسطہ Direct ہے۔



Tenses

PRESENT INDEFINITE TENSE

Active Voice

فقروں کی پیچان: اردوفقروں کے آخر میں''تا ہے''' تی ہے''' تے ہیں'' وغیرہ آتے ہیں۔ جبکہ انگریزی فقروں میں فاعل کے بعد فعل کی پہلی فارم ہوتی ہے۔

بتائے كاطريقة:

فاعل کے بعد برفعل (Verb) کی پہلی فارم استعال ہوتی ہے۔لیکن اگرصیفہ واحدغائب (Singular) یعنی اللہ She, He یا کوئی واحد ناؤل Third person singular) یعنی esis, ch, sh, x یو Verbs یا کوئی واحد ناؤل esis, ch, sh, x یو ال کے آگے es کا اضافہ کرتے ہیں۔وہ کا اضافہ کریں ور ناصر ف کا اضافہ کریں۔

Syntax:

S + V(i) or V(i)s/es + O Examples:

The sun sets in the west.	مورج مغرب يل غروب بوتا ہے۔
Water keeps its level.	پانی این طع موارر کھتا ہے۔
Two and two make four.	دواوردوچار بوتے ہیں۔
I like mangoes.	ين آم پند كرتا بول ـ
The dogs bark.	کے بھو نکتے ہیں۔
A man enters the room.	آدى كر يائى داخل دونا ب-
He pushes the table.	ده ميزد حكيلات -

10 101013,110	Tall Coll
She makes tea.	وه وائے بناتی ہے۔
He invites me.	٠٠٠ - ح ريا ريا
Mother prepares food.	اى كھا تا بناتى يىں -
The baby drinks milk.	بچدودھ پتا ہے۔
Mr. Atif teaches us.	مرعاطف مميں پڑھاتے ہیں۔
I write an essay.	مين مضمون لكهتا مول-
They learn their lessons.	وه اپناسبق یاد کرتے ہیں۔
Atif writes a letter.	عاطف خط لكھتا ہے۔
I love you.	یں آپ سے پیار کرتا ہوں۔
He likes rice.	وہ جاول پند کرتا ہے۔
She wants sugar.	اے چینی جاہے۔

Syntax:

منفی اور سوالیہ فقرے بنانے کا طریقہ:

S + do / does not +V(i) + O.

Do / Does + S + V(i) + O?

اگرفاعل کے بعد do not اور پیرفعل کی پہلی فارم استعال کریں تو فقرہ منفی بن جاتا ہے۔

لین اگردیے گئے فقر کی پہلی فارم کے ساتھ esis کا اضافہ بھی ہوتہ do not کی بجائے does

not استعال کریں۔اوراصل فعل کے ساتھ esles ختم کردیں۔

اگر does یا does فقرے کے شروع میں لگا دیں تو فقرہ سوالیہ بن جاتا ہے۔ منفی سوالیہ فقرے کے لئے فقرے کے شروع میں does یکر فاعل پھر not اور پھر اصل فعل کی پہلی فارم

استعال كريں۔

بعض اوقات ہم do not کی بجائے does not اور does not کی بجائے doesn't

مندرجہذیل مثال میں iqbalkalmati.blogspot.com لے بنا سکتے ہیں۔

He sells milk.	وه روده يتيا ب-
He does not sell milk.	وه دوده نبيل بيخاب-
Does he sell milk?	کیاده دوده بیجیا ہے؟
Does he not sell milk?	كياده دوده نيس يتياب؟
When he sells milk.	جب وه دوده عيتا ۽ -
When he does not sell milk.	جب وه دوده هنيل بيچا ہے۔
When does he sell milk?	ده کب دوده دیجای
When does he not sell milk?	وه كب دوده نيس يخاع؟
Why does he sell milk?	وه کیون دوده پیچتا ہے؟
Why does he not sell milk?	وه کون دوده نیس بیتا ہے؟
Where does he sell milk?	وه کہاں دودھ بیچتاہے؟
Where does he not sell milk?	وه کہاں دودھ کیس بیچتا ہے؟
How does he sell milk?	ده کیے دورہ بچتاہ؟
How does he not sell milk?	وہ کیے دودھ نیس بیتاہے؟
Which milk does he sell?	وہ کونسادودھ بیچنا ہے؟
Which milk does he not sell?	وه کونساد و دھنیں بیچاہے؟

اب ای طرح دوبارہ ایک ایک جملے ہے گئی کئی جملے بنانے کی مثن کریں۔ Exercise

Change the following into Negative and interrogative:

- He recites Holy Quran daily.
- 2. We work in this building.
- 3. They eat apple.
- Atif lives in this house. iqbalkalmati.blogspot.com

6.

کراچی ہرروز بارش نہیں ہوتی

كياوه روزسكول جاتى ہے؟

وه چ بولی یں۔

-9

-10

-11

12- وواينا كام بيس كرتى-

13- ہم بیر موال حل نبیں کرتے۔

14- ووكركت نبين كهيلاً-

15- كياده تيرا كرت ين؟

16- دودياتاع-

-17 عم برول کوئز = کرتے ہیں۔

18_ میں اپنافرض ایما نداری سے اداکر تا ہوں۔

19_ وهېروز څکايت کرتا ې۔

20- युर्नाण के पहिल्का कर

Passive Voice

بنانے كاطريقه:

بات المحمد (المحمد) كا بعد العلى (Verb) كى تيسرى فارم سے پہلے سيفوں كے مطابق

استا are, am, is

2- نفی کے فقروں عن are, am, is کے بعد اور کا کئیں اس کے بعد نعل (Verb) کی

تيرى قارم استعال كريى-

میرن در میں عرب میں رہے۔ 3- سوالیہ فقروں شر are, am, is کوفائل (Subject) سے پہلے لگا ئیں اور آخر میں سوالیہ نشان لگا ئیں۔

Syntax:

S + is/ are/ am + V (iii) + O. S + is/ are/ am + not+ V (iii) + O.

Is/ Are/ Am + S + V (iii) + O?

ورج بالافارمو لے شی S یعنی فاعل (Subject) سے مرادوہ لفظ ہے جس پر کام واقع مواجی Subject کے Object کے Active Voice کو فاعل مواجی محکمہ اور کی ایک مواقع کے Object کو فاعل مواجی کی ایک Active Voice میں دومفعول ہوں لیعنی ایک Active Voice میں دومفعول ہوں لیعنی ایک مداورو مراجے جان آتو آ ہے جا کدارکو Passive Voice کا فاعل (Subject) بنائیں۔

Tenses, Active & Tussive Police, Ish serve manke,

Passive Voice کا کوئی بھی جملہ ہوائی بیں اصل قبل کی تیمری فارم استمال ہوتی ہے۔

Tense بہ کے وقت ہم تیمری فارم کوئیس چیئرتے بلکہ صرف الداری قبل کو بد لیے ہیں۔

والل کے بعد احتمال عند کا عدم عدم یہ اور اور قبل کی تیمری فارم ہوتو یہ Present بعد اگر قبل کی تیمری فارم ہوتو یہ Passive Voice بھی ہے۔

Passive Voice Indefinite

Examples:

Activa: She loves me.

Passive: I am loved by her.

Active: He eats mangoes.

Passive: Mangoes are eaten by him.

Active: He gives me a pen.

Passive: A pen is given to me by him

Active: She gives me a ball.

Passive: A ball is given to me by her.

Active: She teaches me.

Passive: I am taught by her.

Active: She advises me.

Passive: I am advised by her.

Active: Zubair rebukes me.

Passive: I am rebuked by Zubair.

Active: Atif likes Usman.

Passive: Usman is liked by Atif.

Active: She gives me a ruler.

Passive: A ruler is given to me by her.

Active: Atif gives me a blade.

Passive: A blade is given to me by Atif.

Active: Bilal teaches me English.

Passive: I am taught English by Bilal.

Active: Mother orders me.

Passive: I am ordered by mother.

Active: Atif gives us sweets.

Passive: We are given sweets by Atif.

Active: Huma gives them bread.

Passive: They are given bread by Huma.

Active: He gives Adeen a tip.

Passive: Adeen is given a tip by him.

Active: Sohail brings me a car.

Passive: I am brought a car by Sohail.

Active: She gives me a bicycle.

Passive: I am given a bicycle by her.

Active: She brings me a gift.

Passive: I am brought a gift by her.

Active: He brings me a ball.

Passive: I am brought a ball by him.

Active: He gives me a gun.

Passive: I am given a gun by him.

Active: He brings me a cup.

Passive: I am brought a cup by him.

Active: Atif brings me a copy.

Passive: I am brought a copy by Atif.

Active: Asif gives me a pen.

Passive: I am given a pen by Asif.

Active: Adeen brings a cup of coffee.

Passive: A cup of coffee is brought by Adeen.

Active: She gives Atif a hankerchief.

Passive: Atif is given a handkerchief by her.

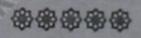
Active: People often offer coffee for breakfast.

Passive: Coffee is often offered for breakfast.

Exercise

Change into Passive Voice.

- 1. We help their father.
- She reads a novel.
- They sell cars.
- We worry too much about him.
- You cook your own meals.
- He brushes his hair every day.
- They pay the bill.
- I know the answer.
- Atif loves Amjad.
- The gardener grow flowers.
- 11. You remember the address.
- 12. He plays chess very well.
- 13. She teaches English.
- 14. Atif Kashif plays cards.
- He buys books every day.



PAST INDEFINITE TENSE

Active Voice

فقرو**ں کی پہچان:** اردو فقروں کے آخر میں لیا عمیا' کھایا' کیا' دیایالیا تھا' عمیا تھا' کھایا تھا' کیا تھا' دیا تھا دغیر د

> انگریزی فقرون کے آخر میں فاعل کے بعد فعل کی دوسری فارم ہوتی ہے۔ طریق

كوئى بھى فاعل ہواس كے بعد فعل كى دوسرى فارم استعال كرتے ہيں۔

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Syntax:

S + V(ii) + O.

منفى اورسواليه فقر بنانے كاطريقه:

S + did not + V(i) + O.

Did + S + V(i) + O?

فاعل کے بعد did not لگا کرفعل کی پہلی فارم استعال کرنے سے فقر ہ منفی بن جاتا ہے۔ اگر Did كوفقر _ كي شروع مين رها كر پھر فاعل اور فعل كى پېلى فارم ريگا كيس تو فقره سواليد بن جا تا ہے۔ یادر تھیں نفی اور سوالیہ فقرے میں ہمیشہ فعل کی پہلی فارم استعال ہوتا ہے کیونکہ did بذات خود do کی دوسری فارم ہے۔ منفی سوالیہ فقرے کے لئے فقرے کے شروع میں Did اور پھر فاعل ، پھر not اور پھر فعل کی پہلی فارم استعال کریں۔

سے Tense ایسے کاموں کے لئے استعال کیا جاتا ہے جوز مانہ ماضی میں تنہا واقع ہوئے ہوں۔ شلاً:

e told me.	اس نے جھے بتایا۔
ey got late.	انتھیں دیر ہوگئی تھی۔
e invited everybody.	ہم نے سب کودعوت دی۔
invited everybody.	

یہ Tenseاس کام کے لئے بھی استعال کیاجاتا ہے جس کے واقع ہونے کا زمانداب گزر

عما ہومثلاً:

She worked in that office for three years.	اس نے اس دفتر میں تین سال کام کیا۔
She lived in Karachi for a long time.	وه کافی عرصنه کرا چی میں رہی۔
I studied in that school for five years.	میں نے پانچ سال اس سکول میں پڑھا۔

یے Tense ماضی کی کی عادت کے لئے بھی استعال کیا جاتا ہے۔مثلاً:

26 Tenses, Active & Lassive , one, and Indirect	
She always came late.	وه بمیشددیرے آئی۔
Atif never told a lie.	عاطف نے بھی جھوٹ تبیس بولا۔
Zubair always helped me.	زبیر نے بھیشمیر ی مددی۔

مندرجدذیل مثال میں ہم دیکھیں گے کدایک ہی جملے سے کی جملے کیے بنا سکتے ہیں۔

-0:	
He washed the car.	أس نے گاڑی دھوئی۔
He did not wash the car.	أنے گاڑی نیس دھوئی۔
Did he wash the car?	كيائى نے گاڑى دھوئى؟
Did he not wash the car?	اليائس نے گاڑی نہيں دھوئی؟
When he washed the car.	جبأس نے گاڑی دھوئی۔
When he did not wash the	جباس نے گاڑی نہیں دھوئی۔
car.	411.10
When did he wash the car?	أس نے كب گاڑى دھوئى؟
When did he not wash the	أس نے كب كا ژى نېيىل دھوئى ؟
car?	
Why did he wash the car?	أس نے كيوں گاڑى دھوئى؟
Why did he not wash the	أس نے كيوں گاڑى نبيس دھوئى؟
car?	
Where did he wash the car?	أى نے كہاں گاڑى دھوئى؟
Where did he not wash the	أى نے كہاں گاڑى نہيں دھوئى ؟
car?	
How did he wash the car?	أى نے كيے گاڑى دھوئى؟
How did he not wash the	اُس نے کیے گاڑی دھوئی؟ اُس نے کیے گاڑی نہیں دھوئی؟
car?	
THE RESERVE THE PARTY OF THE PA	

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Tenses, Mente & Passive Voice, Direct & Indirect 27	
What car did he wash?	اس نے کوئی گاڑی دھوئی ؟
What car did he not wash?	اس نے کوئی گاڑی نہیں وطوئی ؟
What day did he wash the car?	أس نے كس دن كارى دھوئى؟
What day did he not wash the car?	اس نے کس دن گاڑی نہیں دھو کی ؟
Who washed the car?	9 4 4 5 18 2 0
Who did not wash the car?	س نے گاڑی ٹیس وھوئی ؟
What did he wash?	أس نے كيادهويا؟
What did he not wash?	أس نے کیانیں دھویا؟

Exercise

Change into Past Indefinite Tense.

- He recites the Holy Quran daily.
- We work in this building.
- 3. They eat apple.

Tenses, Active & Passis

- Atif lives in this house.
- 5. The sun sets at 6 o'clock.
- 6. He goes to school on foot.
- I read the novel.
- 8. He drinks cold drink.
- They like bananas.
- 10. Atif takes tea.
- 11. They fly kites.
- 12. We travel first class.
- 13. It rains here.
- 14. We play cards.
- 15. She tells a lie.

- 16. Hens lay eggs.
- 17. We go to office by bus.
- 18. Atif runs very fast.
- 19. She helps the poor.
- 20. Bashir goes to work.

Change into negative and interrogative:

- 1. He saw your brother.
- 2. I spent Rs 50
- He forgave her.
- He broke his arm.
- 5. They flew to Karachi.
- I heard a noise.
- 7. They slept till 10.00.
- 8. Atif drew a map.
- 9. He found my watch.
- 10. I wrote a letter to my father.

Translate into English:

أس نے آج سبق نبیں پڑھا۔	-1
مے کیڑے استری کیے۔	-2
ہم نے اس کی بات نہ انی۔	-3
كياس في والعل كيد؟	-4
عاطف نے بیب کھائے۔	-5
وه کراچی کیا۔	-6
كياما لف في ليب جلايا؟	-7
كياش في تمهاراانظار نيس كيا؟	-8
اكرم سكول كيا_	-9
یں نے بی ٹی خرکیا۔	-10
أس في الني دوست كوخط نيس لكها.	-11

Tenses, Active & Passive Voice, Direct & Indirect	29
ا مجد نے دو بچ تھنٹی بجائی۔	-12
اما نے کرے کوصاف کیا۔	-13
میں نے جھوٹ نہیں بولا۔	-14
كيائى نے ورزش نيى ك؟	-15
وه يبال كيول آيا؟	_16
آ پانج کیے گئے؟	-17
ای نے بھے اطلاع نہیں گا۔	_18
لوگوں نے شکایت کی۔	_19
حكومت نے غریب لوگوں كى مددك -	-20
Passive Voice	
طريقه: ۵۵۰	162 tz
فاعل (subject) کے بعد نعل (Verb) کی تیسری فارم سے پہلے سیغوں کے مطابق	-1
was/were استعال ہوتا ہے۔	
نفی کے فقروں میں was/were کے بعد not نگا کیں اس کے بعد فعل (Verb) ک	-2
تيسرى فارم استعال كريں۔	
سواليه فقرول مين was/were كو فاعل (Subject) = پہلے لگا كيس اور آخر مير	-3
مواليه نشان لگا نمين -	-3
Syntax:	
19	
S + was/ were + V (iii) + O.	
S + was/ were + not + V (iii) + O.	
Was/ Were + S + V (iii) + O?	
	:11:

The car was washed.	کاردهونی گئی۔
The books were bought.	كتا بين فريدى كنين _

Work was finished.	كام فتم كيا كيا-
The flowers were plucked.	پیول وزے گئے۔
He was helped.	اس کا بدد ک گئے۔
Mother was waited for.	ای کا نظار کیا گیا۔
He was punished.	اےسزادگائی۔
The clothes were washed.	-2293675
He was told.	اے بتایا گیا۔
Truth was spoken.	تج بولا گيا۔

Examples:

Active: She loved me.

Passive: I was loved by her.

Active: He ate mangoes.

Passive:. Mangoes were eaten by him.

Active:. He gave me a pen.

Passive: A pen was given to me by him.

Active: She gave me a ball.

Passive: A ball was given to me by her.

Active: She taught me.

Passive: I was taught by her.

Active: She advised me.

Passive: I was advised by her.

Active: Zubair rebuked me.

Passive: I was rebuked by Zubair.

Active: Atif liked Usman.

Passive: Usman was liked by Atif.

Active: She gave me a ruler.

Passive: A ruler was given to me by her.

Active: Atif gave me a blade.

Passive: A blade was given to me by Atif.

Active: Bilal taught me English.

Passive: I was taught English by Bilal.

Active: Mother ordered me.

Passive: I was ordered by mother.

Active: Atif gave us sweets.

Passive: We were given sweets by Atif.

Active: Huma gave them bread.

Passive: They were given bread by Huma.

Active: He gave Adeen a tip.

Passive: Adeen was given a tip by him.

Active: Sohail brought me a car.

Passive: I was brought a car by Sohail.

Active: She gave me a bicycle.

Passive: I was given a bicycle by her.

Active: She brought me a gift.

Passive: I was brought a gift by her.

Active: He brought me a ball.

Passive: I was brought a ball by him.

Active: He gave me a gun.

Passive: I was given a gun by him.

Active: He brought me a cup.

Passive: I was brought a cup by him.

Active: Atif brought me a copy.

Passive: I was brought acopy by Atif.

Active: Asif gave me a pen.

Passive: I was given a pen by Asif.

Active: Adeen brought a cup of coffee.

Passive: A cup of coffee was brought by Adeen.

Active: She gave Atif a hankerchief.

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Passive: Atif was given a handkerchief by her.

Active: Nobody opened the door.

Passive: The door was opened by nobody.

Active: People often offered coffee for breakfast.

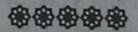
Passive: Coffee was often offered for breakfast by

people.

Exercise

Change the following into Passive Voice

- I helped the widow.
- He bought a book.
- Atif broke the chair.
- They watched the film.
- 5. She told her lesson.
- I gave her a letter.
- I offered my prayers.
- Adeen took exercise.
- He pulled the chain.
- 10. Atif stole her ornaments.
- He turned on the T.V.
- 12. They sold their house.
- She made a phone call.
- 14. Then informed me.
- 15. He invited us to the party.



FUTURE INDEFINITE TENSE

Active Voice

نقرول كى پيچان:

ان ش اردوفقروں کے آخریں گا کی کے وغیرہ آتا ہے۔ جبکد انگریزی کے فقروں میں

فائل (Subject) کے بعد shall/will کے بعد shall/will کے بعد علی کہا فارم ہوتی ہے۔ بتائے کا طریقہ:

فاعل کے بعد shall یاالاساور پھرفعل کی پہلی فارم استعال ہوتی ہے۔ااور Weکے بعد shall اور باتی تمام فاعلوں کے ساتھ will استعال ہوتا ہے ۔لیکن آجکل تمام فاعلوں ساتھ will بی استعال ہوتا ہے۔

Syntax:

S + will/shall + V(i) + O.

S + will/shall + not + V(i) + O. Will/Shall + S + not + V(i) + O?

فقرے میں دیے گے shall یا will کو را بعد not گادیں تو فقرہ منفی بن جاتا ہے اور اگر Shall یا Shall کوفقرے کے شروع میں لگادیں تو فقرہ سوالیہ بن جاتا ہے۔منفی سوالیہ فقرے کے لئے Shall یا Will کے بعد فاعل اور not اور پھراصل فعل استعمال کریں۔

بعض اوقات ہم will not کی بجائے won't اور shall not کی بجائے shan't کی بجائے You will'We'll کی مجلہ lt will'She't کی مجلہ lt'll اور جگہ lt will'She't کی مجلہ lt'll اور They will کی مجلہ lt'll اور They will

یہ Tense ایسے کا مول کے لئے استعال ہوتا ہے جو زمانہ مطلقبل میں ہونے ہوں یا کرنے ہول لیکن کام کا کرنایا ہوتا یقی نہیں ہوتا۔ مثلاً:

He will go to market.	وه مارکیٹ جائے گا۔
She will come here.	وہ یہاں آئے گی۔
We shall play together.	وہ اکٹھے کھیلیں گے۔

مفروض ادرشک کے اظہار کے لئے بھی یہ Tense استعال کیا جاتا ہے۔مثلاً:

Perhaps she'll come. حاليروه آئےگا۔

اے غالبًا معلوم نہیں ہوگا۔
وه اس وقت كهال موكى؟

Maria de la companya del companya de la companya de la companya del companya de la companya de l	
He will read the newspa- per.	وه اخبار پڑھے گا۔
She will write a letter.	وه ایک خط کھے گی۔
She will help me.	ده در کارد کرے گا۔
We will speak truth.	ہم یج بولس کے۔
She will take medicine.	ده دوايي گا-
You will not buy fruits.	تم پيل نيس فريدو كے ۔
We shall serve the country.	ایم ملک کی خدمت کریں گے۔
They will not take examination.	وہ امتحان نیس دیں گے۔
Farmers will plough the fields.	کسان کھیتوں میں ہل چلائیں گے۔
Teacher will advise us.	استاد بمیں نفیحت کرے گا۔

مندرجہ ذیل مثال میں ہم دیکھیں گے کہ ایک ہی جملے سے کی جملے کیے بنا علتے ہیں۔

Atif will take tea.	عاطف جائے ہے گا۔
Atif will not take tea.	عاطف جائے نہیں ہے گا۔
Will Atif take tea?	كياعاطف جائے يخ كا؟
Will Atif not take tea?	كياعاطف جائيس ية كا؟
When will Atif take tea?	عاطف كب جائے ية كا؟

Tenses, Active & Passive Voice,	Direct & Indirect 35
When will Atif take tea?	982 M2 4 July
Why will Atif take tea?	4 RE 2 19 Ust 146
Why will Atif not take tea?	عاطف يون ما عالمان عالمان الم
Where will Atif take tea?	982 2 4 ULI LAL
Where will Atif not take tea?	عاطف كبال جا عالات بينانا؟
How will Atif take tea?	982262 466
How will Atif not take tea?	982 JE 42 186
Which tea will Atif take?	8822 LUS LINE
Which tea will Atif not take?	عاطف كونى جائز ين يخالا
What day will Atif take tea?	عاطف كن دل جا ك يخ كا؟
What day will Atif not take	عاطف كن دن جائي يخالا
tea?	
Who will take tea?	کون جائے ہے گا؟
Who will not take tea?	كون ما ييزس يدكا؟
What will Atif take?	عاطف كيا يخ كا؟

Exercise

Change into Future Indefinite Tense.

- 1. He recites the Holy Quran daily.
- We work in this building.
- They eat apple.

What will Atif not take?

- 4. Atif lives in this house.
- 5. The sun sets at 6 o'clock.
- He goes to school on foot.

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8. He drinks cold drink.

They like bananas.

10. Atif takes tea.

11. They fly kites.

12. We travel first class.

13. It rains here.

We play at the cards.

15. She tells a lie.

Hens lay eggs.

17. We go to office by bus.

Atif runs very fast.

19. She gets up early.

20. They came here on foot.

Change into negative and interrogative:

I shall go to office.

We shall help them.

They will play with their friends.

The dog will eat meat.

She will open the door.

I shall have a cup of tea.

Atif will study.

They will speak the truth.

9. The crow will fly in search of water.

10. He will be ten next year.

Translate into English:

وہ اب محنت کرے گی۔ تم اپنے بھائی کی مدد بیں کروگ۔ وہ ریڈیو سنے گا۔ وہ کھانانہیں کھا کیں گے۔

-1

-2

-3

	and the latest terms of
عاطف جائے ہےگا۔	-5
وودانت صاف کرے گا۔	-6
وہ تباراا تظار کرے گا۔	-7
ہم وفر تیں جا کی گے۔	-8
وه موال عل فيس كرے كى۔	-9
一としていないしとり	-10
كياآبات ابوكو خطالكھو كے؟	-11
كياعاطف ع نيس بو لـ 82؟	-12
شادية كيز فيس ين كا-	-13
ころしからはごりんけん	-14
ده نی وی دیکسیس کی در	-15
مہمان درے آئیں کے۔	_16
しんしろしている」	_17
ده ميزاساتهدي كا-	_18
كياتم اكيلے ماركيث جاؤ كے؟	_19
وه کیال مخبرے گا؟	-20

Passive Voice

بنائے كاطريقه:

- 1- فاعل کے بعد shall/will کے بعد be بعد be اور پھر فعل کی تیسری فارم ہوتا ہے۔ 1- Passive Voice کے اور کھر فعل کی تیسری فارم ہوتا ہے۔
- 2- ننی کے نقروں بن shall/will کے بعد not کا کیں اس کے be اور اُس کے بعد نعل (Verb) کی تیسری فارم استعال کریں۔
- 3- سواليه فقرول مين shall/will كو فاعل (Subject) = پہلے لگائيں اور آخر ميں مواليه نشان لگائيں۔

Syntax:

S + shall/will + be + V (iii) + O.

S + shall/will + not + be + V (iii) + O. Shall/Will + S + be + V (iii) + O?

عثال

The newspaper will be read.	اخبار پڑھاجا گا۔
A letter will be written.	ایک خط لکھا جائے گا۔
I will he helped.	میری د د کی جائیگی -
Truth will be spoken.	€ بولاجا ئےگا۔
Medicine will be taken.	روالی جائیگی -
Fruits will not be bought.	پل نیں فریدے جا کھگے۔
The country will be served.	مک کی خدمت کی جائے گا۔
Examination will not be	امتحان نبيل ديا جائيگا-
taken.	101

Examples:

Active:

She will love me.

Passive:

I shall be loved by her.

Active:

He will eat mangoes.

Passive:

Mangoes will be eaten by him.

Active:

He will give me a pen.

Passive:

A pen will be given to me by him.

Active:

She will give me a ball.

Passive:

A ball will be given to me by her.

Active:

She will teach me.

Passive:

I shall be taught by her.

Active:

She will advise me.

Passive:

I shall be advised by her.

Active:

Zubair will rebuke me.

Passive: I shall be rebuked by Zubair.

Active: Atif will like Usman.

Passive: Usman will be liked by Atif.

Active: She will give me a ruler.

Passive: A ruler will be given to me by her.

Active: Atif will give me a blade.

Passive: A blade will be given to me by Atif.

Active: Bilal will teach me English.

Passive: I shall be taught English by Bilal.

Active: Mother will order me.

Passive: I shall be ordered by mother.

Active: Atif will give us sweets.

Passive: We shall be given sweets by Atif.

Active: Huma will give them bread.

Passive: They will be given bread by Huma.

Active: He will give Adeen a tip.

Passive: Adeen will be given a tip by him.

Active: Sohail will bring me a car.

Passive: I shall be be brought a car by Sohail.

Active: She will give me a bicycle.

Passive: I shall be given a bicycle by her.

Active: She will bring me a gift.

Passive: I shall be brought a gift by her.

Active: He will bring me a ball.

Passive: I shall be brought a ball by him.

Active: He will give me a gun.

Passive: I shall be given a gun by him.

Active: He will bring me a cup.

Passive: I will be brought a cup by him.

Active: Atif will bring me a copy.

Passive: I will be brought acopy by Atif.

Passive: A cup of coffee will be brought by Atif.

Exercise

Change into Passive Voice:

- 1. They will hire a taxi.
- 2. We shall learn our lesson.
- She will get a prize.
- 4. They will invite you.
- 5. Adeen will post this card in the morning.
- 6. My mother will say prayers.
- She will play a double game.
- 8. She will see me at 6 o'clock.
- 9. We shall forgive you.
- 10. He will switch on the light.
- People will raise slogous.
- 12. He will wash the car.
- 13. She will make tea.
- 14. They will take food.
- 15.- Alam will write a letter.



PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Active Voice

فقرول کی پہیان:

اردوفقروں کے آخر میں رہا ہے رہے ہیں رہا ہوں رہی ہے وغیرہ آتا ہے۔ جبارا گریدی کے فقرول میں فاعل (subject) کے بعد is/are/am اور پھرفعل (verb) کی ing فارم

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استعال ہوتی ہے۔ منانے کا طریقتہ:

قائل (subject) کے مطابق is/are/am کے بعد قبل (verb) کی پہلی فارم کے ماتھ lis/are/am) کی پہلی فارم کے ماتھ ling کا اضافہ کیا جاتا ہے۔ اگر کی قبل (verb) کے آخرین e کے قبل e کی انداز کی الکا کیں۔

Syntax:

S + is/are/am + V(i)ing + O.

S + is/are/am + not + V(i)ing + O. Is/Are/Am + S + V(i)ing + O?

اگر فقرے میں is/are/am کے فوراً بعد not لگادیں تو فقرہ لنی کا بن جاتا ہے۔ اگر is/are/am کوفقرے کے شروع میں لگادیں تو فقرہ سوالیہ بن جاتا ہے۔ منفی سوالیہ فقرے کے لئے is/are/am کے بعد فائل اور پھر not اور پھر اصل فعل

استعال كريں۔

am کی بجائے are not'isn't کی بجائے are not'isn't کی بجائے aren't اور am اور am کی بجائے aren't اور am

He is doing his work.	وہ اپنا کام کررہا ہے۔
He is washing the dishes.	وہ برتن وجور ہا ہے۔
She is inviting me.	وه محدولات د سادی ب
I am learning the lesson.	مِن المِن ياد كررى مول_
She is telling a lie.	ده جھوٹ يول ربي ب
They are taking the	وہ امتحان دے رہے ہیں۔
examination.	

42 Tenses, Active & Passive Voice, Direct & Ind	
Atif is cleaning the teeth.	عاطف دانت صاف کرد ہاہے۔
We are eating apples.	ہم بیب کھار ہے ہیں۔
Are we taking tea?	كيام چائے في رہ ين؟

مندرجہ ذیل مثال میں ہم دیکھیں گے کہ ایک ہی جملے سے کئی جملے کیسے بنا سکتے ہیں۔
--

The students are going to school.	طلبا وسكول جارب ين -
The students are not going to school.	طلبا وسكول نبيس جارب بين -
Are the students going to school?	كر طلبا وسكول جارب بين؟
Are the students not going to school?	كياطلبا وسكول نبين جارب بين؟
When are the students going to school?	طلباء کب سکول جارہے ہیں؟
When are the students not going to school?	طلباء کب سکول نہیں جارہے ہیں؟
Why are the students going o school?	طلباء كيون سكول جار بين؟
Vhy are the students not oing to school?	طلبا وسکول کیون نہیں جارہے ہیں؟
here are the students ping?	طلباءکہاں جارہے ہیں؟

Tenses, Active & Passive Voice, D	lirect & Indirect	43
Where are the students not	ا انتیل جارے ٹال؟	W.U

Where are the students not going?	طلبا وکہاں نیس جارہے ہیں؟
Which school are the students going?	طلبا وكونسي سكول جارب بين؟
Which school are the students not going?	طلباء کو فے سکول نہیں جارہے ہیں؟
What day are the students going to school?	طلبا ال مکول جارہے بن ا
What day are the students not going to school?	طلباء س دن سكول مبين بارب سي
Who are going to school?	لون سکول جارے ہیں؟
Who are not going to school?	کون سکول جارہے ہیں؟ اون سکول نہیں جارہے ہیں؟

Exercise

Change into Present Continuous Tense.

- He recites Holy Quran daily.
- We work in this building.
- They eat apple. 3.
- Atif lives in this house.
- The sun sets at 6 o'clock. 5.
- He goes to school on fooi. 6.
- I read the novel. 7.
- He drinks cold drink. 8.
- They like bananas.
- Atif takes tea. 10.
- They fly kites.

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- We travel first class. 12.
- 13. It rains here.
- We play at the cards.
- 15. She tells a lie.
- Hens lay eggs. 16.
- We go to office by bus. 17.
- Atif runs very fast. 18.
- 19. She helps every one.
- They go to market. 20.

Change into negative and interrogative:

- The cat is eating meat. 1.
- My brothers are going to Islamabad. 2.
- 3. Raza is ringing the bell.
- We are taking tea. 4.
- 5. Birds are flying in the air.
- They are watching T.V. 6.
- They are doing thier duty.
- 8. He is writing for her.
- Dogs are barking in the street. 9.
- Atif is taking a bath.

Translate into English:

آمند کھانا تیار کررہی ہے۔	-1
ہم سبق پڑھ رے ہیں۔	-2
وه ہاکی نہیں کھیل رہے۔	-3
ا کیڑے وحور بی ہے۔	-4
وہ کھانا کھارے ہیں۔	-5
عاطف سكول نبين جار اب-	-6
كياده وقت ضائع كرر باع؟	-7
كياعاطف سوال نكال رمايج	-8

كيااستادصاحب عاضرى لگارے بين؟ 12- بارش ہوری ہے۔ لا کے سیر کی تیاری کردے ہیں۔ 14- كياده كتاب الأشكررباع؟ 15- ووائي بين كوخط لكيورى ب_ 16_ ووشورتين كررباب_ 17- لا كاخبارية درعين-18- كياوه اكيليجارى ي؟ 19- وو كول شكايت كررى ب؟ 20- كياني كيل ربي ين؟

Passive Voice

- فاعل (subject) کے بعد فعل (Verb) کی تیسری فارم سے پہلے صیغوں کے مطابق is/are/am کے ساتھ being استعال ہوتا ہے۔ فنی کے فقروں میں are, am, is کے بعد کا ماسکے بعد فعل (Verb) کی
 - تيسري فارم استعال كريں۔
- سواليفقرول يل are, am, is كوفاعل (Subject) _ يبلحاكا كين اورآ خريس سواليدنشان لكائس_

Syntax:

S + is/ are/ am + being + V (iii) + O. S + is/ are/ am + not+ being+V (iii) + O. Is/ Are/ Am + S + being + V (iii) + O?

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밢

His work is being done.	أس كاكام كياجار باب-
The clothes are being washed.	كرف وهوئ جارب يل-
You are being invited.	آپ کود توت دی جار دی ہے۔
The lesson is being learnt.	سبق یاد کیا جار ہاہے۔
The lie is being told.	جھوٹ يولا جار ہا ہے۔
The teeth are being cleaned.	دانت صاف کے جارے ہیں۔
Is tea being taken?	كياجائ في جارتى ہے؟

Examples:

Active: She is loving me.

Passive: I am being loved by her.

Active: He is eating mangoes.

Passive: Mangoes are being eaten by him.

Active:. He is giving me a pen.

Passive: A pen is being given to me by him.

Active: She is giving me a ball.

Passive: A ball is being given to me by her.

Active: She is teaching me.

Passive: I am being taught by her.

Active: She is advising me.

Passive: I am being advised by her.

Active: Zubair is rebuking me.

Passive: I am being rebuked by Zubair.

Active: Atif is liking Usman.

Passive: Usman is being liked by Atif.

Active: She is giving me a ruler.

Tenses, Active & Passive Voice, Direct & Indirect

Passive: A ruler is being given to me by her.

Active: Atif is giving me a blade.

Passive: A blade is being given to me by Atif.

Active: Bilal is teaching me English.

Passive: I am being taught English by Bilal.

Active: Mother is ordering me.

Passive: I am being ordered by mother.

Active: Atif is giving us sweets.

Passive: . We are being given sweets by Atif.

Active: Huma is giving them bread.

Passive: They are being given bread by Huma.

Active: He is giving Adeen a tip.

Passive: Adeen is being given a tip by him.

Active: Sohail is bringing me a car.

Passive: I am being brought a car by Sohail.

Active: She is giving me a bicycle.

Passive: I am being given a bicycle by her.

Active: She is bringing me a gift.

Passive: I am being brought a gift by her.

Active: He is bringing me a ball.

Passive: I am being brought a ball by him.

Active: He is giving me a gun.

Passive: I am being given a gun by him.

Active: He is bringing me a cup.

Passive: I am being brought a cup by him.

Active: Atif is bringing me a copy.

Passive: I am being brought acopy by Atif.

Active: Asif is giving me a pen.

Passive: I am being given a pen by Asif.

Active: Atif is bringing a cup of coffee.

Passive: A cup of coffee is being brought by Atif.

She is giving Atif a hankerchief.

Passive:

Atif is being given a handkerchief by her.

Exercise

Change into Passive Voice:

- She is cooking food. 1.
- We are doing our work. 2
- He is reading her book. 3.
- They are speaking the truth. 4.
- They are having tea. 5.
- Huma is washing her clothes. 6.
- She is ironing her dress. 7.
- He is learning this lesson by heart. 8.
- I am drinking milk. 9
- They are riding a bike. 10.
- I am learning a poem. 11.
- She is writing a letter. 12.
- You are watching T.V. 13.
- We are making a plan. 14.
- They are playing hockey. 15.



PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE:

Active Voice

ردونقرول کے آخر میں رہاتھا رہے تنے ری تھی وغیرہ آتا ہے۔ جبکہ انگریزی کے فقروں

Tenses, Active & Passive Voice, Direct & Indirect

عن فائل (subject) ك بعد was/were اور پر نقل (verb) كى ing فارم استعال بوتى

S + was/were+ V(i)ing + O.

الله (subject) کے ماتی was/were کے بدنی (verb) کی کی قارم کے

ار کی فاing کون فاق و فائل (verb) کے تو اور کا کی ا مفى اورسواليه فقرب بنانے كاطريقه:

Syntax:

S + was/were + not + V(i)ing + O.

Was/Were + S + V(i)ing + O?

اگر فقرے میں was/were کے فررا بعد not نگادیں تو فقر و نفی کا بن جاتا اگر was/were كفقر ع كثر دع من لكادين و فقر وسواليد بن جاتا ہے۔

He was doing his work.	دواينا كام كرد باقتا_
He was washing the dishes.	دويرتن دعور باتما_
She was inviting me.	ده نگے داؤت دے رہی گئی۔
I was learning the lesson.	ين سبق ياد كررى تقى ب
She was telling a lie.	ه جموت بول ری تلی۔
They were taking the examination.	وامتحان دےرہے تھے۔ -
Atif was cleaning the teeth.	طف دانت صاف کرد با تما۔
We were eating apples.	يبكارې تق
Were we taking tea?	できたりは亡しから

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Tenses, Active &	Passive Voice, Direct & Indirect
He was flying a kite.	وه پینگ اژار ہاتھا۔
We were not doing work.	- قدر مراج <u>ت</u>
Amjad was offering the	امجد ثمازا واكرر باقحا-
prayer. We were reciting the Holy	ہم قرآن پاک کی تلاوت کررہے تھے۔
Quran. They were taking exercise.	رو درزش کرد بے تھے۔
Huma was speaking truth.	ما كا بول ري تقى -
Saqib was taking a bath.	ما تب عنسل كرر ما تقار. -

مندرجہ ذیل مثال میں ہم دیمیں کے کدایک ہی جملے سے کئی جملے کیے بناسکتے ہیں۔

Atif was taking exercise.	عاطف ورزش کرر ہاتھا۔
Atif was not taking exercise.	عاطف ورزش نبیس کرر ہاتھا۔
Was Atif taking exercise?	كياعاطف ورزش كرر باتفا؟
Was Atif not taking exercise?	کیا ماطف ورزش نبیس کرر با تھا؟
When was Atif taking exercise?	عاطف كب ورزش كرر ما تفا؟
When was Atif not taking exercise?	عاطف كب ورزش نبيس كرر ما تفا؟
Why was Atif taking exercise?	عاطف كيول ورزش كرر بإخما؟
Why was Atif not taking exercise?	عاطف كيول درزش نبيس كرر باتفا؟

Tenses, Active & Passive Voice, Direct & Indirect 51	
Where was Atif taking exercise?	عاطف كهال ورزش كرد با تما؟
Where was Atif not taking exercise?	عاطف كهال ورزش فيم كرد باتفا؟
How was Atif taking exercise?	عاطف کیے ورزش کرد ہاتھا؟
How was Atif not taking exercise?	عاطف كيم ورزش نبيل كرد باتفا؟
What exercise was Atif taking?	عاطف کوئی ورزش کرر با تھا؟
What exercise was Atif not taking?	عاطف کونی درزش نبین کرر باتفا؟
What time was Atif taking exercise?	عاطف كن وقت ورزش كرر باتفا؟
What time was Atif not taking exercise?	عاطف كس وقت ورزش نبيس كرد باقفا؟
Who was taking exercise?	كون ورزش كرر باتفا؟
Who was not taking exercise?	كون ورزش نييس كرر باقفا؟
What was Atif doing?	عاطف كياكرر باتفا؟
What was Atif not doing?	عاطف كيانيين كرر باتفا؟

Exercise

Change into Past Continuous Tense.

He recites the Holy Quran daily.

- We work in this building. 2.
- They eat apple. 3.
- Atif lives in this house. 4.
- The sun sets at 6 o'clock. 5.
- He goes to school on foot. 6.
- I read the novel. 7.
- He drinks cold drink. 8.
- They like bananas. 9.
- Atif takes tea. 10.
- They fly kites. 11.
- We travel first class. 12.
- It rains here. 13.
- We play at the cards. 14.
- She tells a lie. 15.
- Hens lay eggs. 16.
- We go to office by bus. 17.
- Atif runs very fast. 18.
- She helps everyone. 19.
- They go to market. 20.

Change into negative and interrogative:

- Crows were flying in the air. 1.
- We were kidding. 2.
- He was praying for my safe return. 3.
- Atif was ringing the bell. 4.
- Sohail was crying loudly. 5.
- He was posting the letter. 6.
- Dog was barking in the street. 7.
- They were going to mosque. 8.
- You were running after the pick- pocket. 9.
- 10. Her baby was crying.

Translate into English:

Tenses, Active & Passive Voice, Direct & Indirect

سارے آسان يرچك رے تھے۔

- しというしんしんごう ماسكول كاكام كردى تقى-

ووميري بات نيين من ري تحي-

سورج نكل رباتهاء -5

بارش كيول نيس مورى تى؟ -6

كياريم ادرب تع؟ -7

وه يتنك كيول نبين ازار باتفا؟ -8

وویج نبیں بول رہاتھا۔ -9

یں کھیل نہیں رہاتھا۔ -10

ای کس کے لیے کھانا بناری تیس؟ -11

> كتا بحوتك رباتحار -12

عاطف في كتاب كون فريدر باتحا؟ -13

> ووياني في رباتها--14

كياكائے يردى تى ؟ -15

> وه كبال جار باتحا؟ -16

ہم باغی نیس کردے ہے۔ -17

> الوتار بورے تھے۔ _18

وداس کے۔ اتھ نیس جارہا تھا۔ _19

كياده كركث تحيل رباتحا--20

Passive Voice

ينانے كاطر لقه:

فاعل (subject) کے بعد فعل (Verb) کی تیسری فارم سے پہلے صیفوں کے مطابق was/were كراتح being ستعال موتا ب

Tenses, Active & Passive Voice, Direct & Indirect

Tenses, Active de l'usarvere de Indirect de Indirect

۔ روں میں was/were کو فائل (Subject) سے پہلے لگا کیں اور آخریں سوالیہ نشان لگا کیں۔

Syntax:

S + was/were + being + V (iii) + O. S + was/were + not+ being+V (iii) + O.

Was/Were + S + being + V (iii) + O?

Kites were being flown.	چىلىن اژائى جارى سىس-
Was work not being done?	كياكام نبين كياجار باقفا؟
The Holy Quran was being	ژ آن پاک کی حلاوت کی جار بی تھی۔
recited.	كركث فيج كميلا جار ما تفا-
Cricket match was being played.	-
Atif was being punished.	عاطف كومزادى جاري تحقى -
The exercise was being	وْرُرَشْ کَ جار بی تھی۔
taken.	(0)
Truth was being spoken.	تج بولا جار ہا تھا۔
Tea was being taken.	پائے کی جارہی تھی۔

Examples:

Active: She was loving me.

Passive: I was being loved by her.

Active: He was eating mangoes

Passive:. Mangoes were being eaten by him.

Active:. He was giving me a pen.

Passive: A pen was being given to me by him.

Active: She was giving me a ball.

Passive: A ball was being given to me by her.

Active: She was teaching me.

Passive: I was being taught by her.

Active: She was advising me.

Passive: I was being advised by her.

Active: Zubair was rebuking me.

Passive: I was being rebuked by Zubair.

Active: Atif was liking Usman.

Passive: Usman was being liked by Atif.

Active: She was giving me a ruler.

Passive: A ruler was being given to me by her.

Active: Atif was giving me a blade.

Passive: A blade was being given to me by Atif.

Active: Bilal was teaching me English.

Passive: I was being taught English by Bilal.

Active: Mother was ordering me.

Passive: I was being ordered by mother.

Active: Atif was giving us sweets.

Passive: We were being given sweets by Atif.

Active: Huma was giving them bread.

Passive: They were being given bread by Huma.

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Active: Atif was bringing me a copy.

Passive: I was being brought acopy by Atif.

Active: Asif was giving me a pen.

Passive: I was being given a pen by Asif.

Active: Atit was bringing a cup of coffee.

Passive: A cup of coffee was being brought by Atif.

Active: She was giving Atif a hankerchief.

Passive: Atif was being given a handkerchief by her.

Exercise

Change into Passive Voice:

They were playing hockey.

I was eating food.

3. cattle were grazing the grass.

Tenses, Active & Passive Voice, Direct & Indirect

Students were playing cricket.

The boys were making mischief.

Zubair was drawing a map.

7. Atif was speaking truth.

8. He was making a noise.

9. Father was cooking food.

10. She was washing clothes.

11. We were reading the lesson.

12. You were singing a song.

13. He was driving the car.

14. She was doing dishes.

15. I am was making a plan.

FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE:

Active Voice

نقرول کی پیچان:

اردوفقروں کے آخریش رہاہوگا'رہے ہوں گے رہی ہوگی وغیرہ آتا ہے جبکہ انگریزی کے فقرول ٹس will be یعد will be کے بعد ging قارم آتی ہے۔ متانے کا طمر لفتہ:

فاعل (subject) کے بعد shall be/will be کے بعد نقل کی پہلی فارم کے ساتھ ing کا اضافہ کرتے ہیں۔اگرفعل کے آخر میں e بوتو e کو ہٹا کر ging کا ٹیں۔ااور We کے ساتھ shall beادر باتی تمام کے ساتھ will be گاتے ہیں۔

Syntax:

S +shall/will+be+V(I)+ing+O.

منفى اور سواليه فقر بنانے كاطريقه:

S + shall/will+ not +be+V(I) + ing + O.

Shall/Will+ S + be + V(I) + ing + O? Shall/Will+ S + not +be+V(I) + ing + O?

نقرے میں دیتے ہوئے will/shall کو رابعہ not کے فقرے نقر و منی بن جاتا ہے۔
یعنی not کو will/shall در de کے درمیان لگا دیا جاتا ہے۔ Will یا Shall کو فقرے کے شروع میں اللہ Will کی اللہ میں اللہ کا ساتھ کے اللہ کا اللہ کا ادر پھر اللہ کا دی کھر و آتا ہے۔
انگل ادر پھر not دی کھر و آتا ہے۔

The boy will be learning the poem.	الزكاظم يادكرر بابوگا-
The washerman will be ironing the clothes.	وه بی کیزے استری کرد ہاہوگا۔
Mother will be teaching the child.	ماں بچے کو پڑھارہی ہوگی۔
Nargis will be peeling the apples.	زمن سیب چیل رای ہوگی۔
They will not be waiting for me.	وہ جراا تظارفیں کررہے ہوں گے۔
What will you be doing today?	すっかい ションション
The fisherman will be catching the fish.	مای کیرمچلیاں پکزر ماہوگا۔
le will be cleaning the room.	ده کره صاف کرد با اوگا۔
Ve shall be taking meal.	دہ کرہ صاف کررہا ہوگا۔ ہم کھانا کھارہے ہوں گے۔

مندرجہذیل مثال می ہم دیکھیں کے کدایک عی جلے سے کی جلے کیے بنا کتے ہیں۔

Huma will be reading a	りかいっというない
book.	
Will Huma be reading a	いいかんりゃくからい
book?	
Huma will not be readinga	اما كتاب نيس يز هدى موك.
book.	
Will Huma not be reading a	كياما كابنين پر درى مولى؟
book?	
When will Huma be reading	الماكب كابير درى مولى؟
a book?	
When will Huma not be	الم كب كما بيس يا درى موكى؟
reading a book?	
Why will Huma be reading a	のからりびりよっているとい
book?	
Why will Huma not be	الماكيون كتاب فين يزه دى وى وى ؟
	and the second s
reading a book?	الم كبال كتاب يز هرى موكى؟
Where will Huma be reading	9 10,00,52,004.1
a book?	
Where will Huma not be	المكال كما بنيس ير درى موكى؟
reading a book?	
How will Huma be reading	a ایک تاب پره دی دو کی ۹
book?	ما کیے کتاب نیس پڑھ رہی ہوگی؟
How will Huma not be	いいかいいいいいいいいいいいいいいいいいいいいいいいいいいいいいいいいいいいい
reading a book?	

60 Tenses, Active & Passive Voice, Direct & Indir.	
Which book will Huma not be reading?	پاکنی کتاب نبیس پڑھ دہی ہوگی؟ ا
Which day will Huma be reading a book?	هاس دن کتاب پره هدر چی جوگی؟ ما
What day will Huma not be reading a book?	مانس دن کتاب نبیس پر هدری موگی؟ مانس
Who will be reading a book?	كون كتاب يزه دراي موكدا؟
Who will not be reading a book?	لون کتاب پڑھ رہی ہوگد؟ کون کتاب نہیں پڑھ رہی ہوگی؟
What will Huma be reading?	ما کیا پڑھ رہی ہوگی؟
What will Huma not be eading?	ما کیا پڑھ رہی ہوگی؟ ما کیا نہیں پڑھ رہی ہوگی؟

Exercise

- Put the verbs in brackets into the future 1. progressive tense.
- I (use) the pen this afternoon.
- I (see) him again.
- 3. He (wait) for me.
- 4. We (study).
- 5. He (put) the children to bed.
- 6. We probably (pick) fruit.
- I (wear) uniform.
- She (walk) again in six weeks. 8.
- 9. In future they (live) on pills.
- She (look for) his pen.
- He (go) to school.

Tenses, Active & Passive Voice, Direct & Indirect

They (take) tea.

Change into negative and interrogative:

- I shall be seeing a picture. 1.
- He will be teaching us English.
- We shall be wearing new clothes. 3.
- He will be driving the car himself. 4.
- We shall be eating food. 5.
- They will be decorating the room. 6.
- They will be waiting for us.
- We shall be prepairing to go.
- Girls will be playing with the dolls. 9.
- He will be studying.

Translate into English:

一切りつんしりかし

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- تم سبق پڑھ رہ ہوگ۔ بل چو ہے کے پیچھے نیس دوڑ رہی ہوگ۔

 - كيا يج شورنيس مار بول 2؟
 - وہ باتیں کررے ہوں گے۔
 - عائشہ کے بول رہی ہوگی۔
 - 9- ایکھاٹابناری ہوںگی۔
 - 10- ووسكول جانے كى تيارى كرد بابوكا_
 - 11- چيرای مختی بجار ما موگا۔
 - -12 נפבולו נפלון אופל-

 - 14- كياوه بيدل سكول نيس جار بابوگا؟

15- ده كياكرد بابوگا؟ 16- خي كليل رب بول كـ-17- لزكيال كيت گارتى بول كـ-

18- وه كركث تحيل ربايوكا_

20- لوگ كياكرد عيوں كے؟

Passive Voice

ناعل کے بعد shall/will کے بعد be being اور پیرفعل کی تیسری فارم ہوتو سے _8≥ Passive Voice Future Indefinite

ننی کے فقروں میں shall/will کے بعد not کی میں ال کے be bing اور اس کے بعد فعل (Verb) كيتيري فارم استعال كرير-

سواليه فقرول من shall/will كو فاعل (Subject) = يمل لكا تم اور آخر مي سواله نشان نگائس۔

Syntax:

S + shall/will + be being + V (iii) + O. S + shall/will + not + be being + V (iii) + O. Shall/Will + S + be being+ V (iii) + O?

此

Poem will be being learnt.	لقم یادی جارہی ہوگی۔
The clothes will be being ironed.	كر ساسترى كي جارب ول كـ
The child will be being taught.	يچه پژهايا جارېا وگا۔

Tenses, Active & Passive Voice, D	irect & Indirect 63
Apples will be being peeled.	سیب چھیلے جار ہے ہوں گے۔ میراً انظارتین کیا جار ہا ہوگا۔
I shall not be being waited	ميراً انظارتين كياجار بابوگا_
for.	
What will be being done today?	ॉर्जियोयाचार्यन्त्रे? ————————————————————————————————————
The fish will be being caught.	مچیلیال پکڑی جارہی ہوں گی۔
The room will be being cleaned.	كره صاف كيا جار بابوگا_
The meal will be being taken.	كمانا كهايا جاربا وكار
The country will be being defended.	ملک کی حفاظت کی جارتی ہوگی۔

Example:

She will be loving me. Active:

I shall be being loved by her. Passive: He will be eating mangoes. Active:

Mangoes will be being eaten by him. Passive:

He will be giving me a pen. Active:

A pen will be being given to me by him. Passive:

She will be giving me a ball. Active:

A ball will be being given to me by her. Passive:

She will be teaching me. Active:

I shall be being taught by her. Passive:

She will be advising me. Active:

I shall be being advised by her. Passive:

Zubair will be rebuking me. Active:

Passive: I shall be being rebuked by Zubair.

Active: Atif will be liking Usman.

Passive: Usman will be being liked by Atif.

Active: She will be giving me a ruler.

Passive: A ruler will being be given to me by her.

Tenses, Active & Passive Voice, Direct & Indirect

Active: Atif will be giving me a blade.

Passive: A blade will be being given to me by Atif.

Active: Bilal will be teaching me English.

Passive: I shall be being taught English by Bilal.

Active: Mother will be ordering me.

Passive: I shall be being ordered by mother.

Active: Atif will be giving us sweets.

Passive: We shall be being given sweets by Atif.

Active: Huma will be giving them bread.

Passive: They will be being given bread by Huma.

Active: He will be giving Adeen a tip.

Passive: Adeen will be being given a tip by him.

Active: Sohail will be bringing me a car.

Passive: I shall be being brought a car by Sohail.

Active: She will be giving me a bicycle.

Passive: I shall be being given a bicycle by her.

Active: She will be bringing me a gift.

Passive: I shall be being brought a gift by her.

Active: He will be bringing me a ball.

Passive: I shall be being brought a ball by him.

Active: He will be giving me a gun.

Passive: I shall be being given a gun by him.

Active: He will be bringing me a cup.

Passive: I will be being brought a cup by him.

Active: Atif will be bringing me a copy.

Passive: I will be being brought a copy by Atif.

Active: Asif will be giving me a pen.

Passive: I shall be being given a pen by Asif.

Active: Atif will be bringing a cup of coffee.

Passive: A cup of coffee will be being brought by Atif.

Active: She will be giving Atif a hankerchief.

Passive: Atif will be being given a handkerchief by her.

Exercise

Change Into Passive Voice:

1. She will be flying a kite.

2. We shall be singing a song.

They will be ping his tather.

4. He will be waiting for me.

The snake will be biting the rabbit.

6. Students will be doing homework.

Atif will be eating a mango.

We shall be reading a story.

They will be playing hockey.

10. Asif will be driving a car.

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE:

Active Voice

فقرول کی پیچان: اردوفقرول کے آخرین چکاہ، چکے ہیں، لیاہ، لیے ہیں، وغیرہ آتا ہے جبکہ اگریزی کفقرول میں has/have کے بعدفعل (verb) کی تیسری فارم آتی ہے۔ بتانے کا طریقہ:

فائل (subject) کے بعد has/have کے بعد فعل کی تیری فارم لگاتے ہیں۔ ا We/They/You/ کے ساتھ We/They/You/ کے ساتھ has کے بیں۔ Syntax:

S +has/have+V(iii) +O. منفى اورسوالية فقر ، بنانے كاطريقه:

S + has/have+ not +V(iii) + O. Has/Have + S + V(iii) + O?

فقرے میں دیئے ہوئے has/have کے فوراً بعد not نگانے سے فقرہ منفی بن جاتا ے۔ Has/Have کوفقرے کے شروع میں لگانے سے فقر وسوالیہ بن جاتا ہے۔

اس نے کام ختم کرلیا ہے۔ استاد جمیں پڑھاچکا ہے۔
- Kalar, profile
ای نے ناشتہ تیار کرلیا ہے۔
ال خ كاب فريد لى ب-
وه چائے کی چکاہے۔
چِڑای تمنیٰ بجاچکا ہے۔
وہ خمیں بنا چکا ہے۔
عاطف ای کواطلاع دے چکا ہے۔
وه گانا گا چکی ہے۔
میں کا شف کوڈانٹ چکا ہوں۔

اگر کوئی کام ماضی میں شروع ہوا ہوا دراس وقت ختم ہو جب بات ہورہی ہوتو اس کے لئے بھی یہ Tense استعال کرتے ہیں۔ مثلاً:

I haven't seen Atif for ages.	براعرصه عاطف سے میری ملاقات نہیں ہوئی

کی ماہ سے میز صاف نیس کیا گیا ہے۔

This table hasn't been cleaned for several months.

ا کشرسوال وجواب ش بھی یہ Tense استعمال کرتے ہیں مشلاً:

How long have she been here?	ووکب ہے پہاں پر ہیں؟
I have been here for 20 years.	یں ۲۰ سال سے بیباں ہوں۔
Have you ever been to museum?	كياآپ بھى بجائب گھر گئے ہيں؟

خطول میں اکثریہ Tense استعال ہوتا ہے۔مثلاً:

I have received Atif's letter.	مجھے عاطف کا خط ملاہے۔
I haven't written him a letter	م نے کانی و صے اے خطابیں لکھا ہے۔
for a long time.	

اخبارات اورنشریات میں اکثر یہی Tense استعمال ہوتا ہے۔مثلاً:

وزيراعظم نے فیصلہ کیا ہے۔ Prime Minister has decided.

مندرجہ ذیل مثال میں ہم دیکھیں گے کہ ایک ہی جملے سے کی جملے کیے بنا کتے ہیں۔

151	Nadia has sung the song.	نادىي گيت گاچكى ہے۔
ار enseکی یے	Nadia has not sung the song.	نادىيا گيت نبيس گا چىكى ہے۔
بزاع صدعاطف	Has Nadia sung the song?	كياناديه كيت كاچكى ہے؟
 igbalkalmat	Has Nadia not sung the song?	کیانادیہ گیت نہیں گا چک ہے؟

68 Tenses, Active	a rusting in a right rect
When has Nadia sung the song?	اديب يت گا چگا ہے؟
When has Nadia not sung the song?	ادبيب كيت نيس كا چكى ب
Why has Nadia sung the song?	ادبے کوں گیت گا چکی ہے؟
Why has Nadia not sung the song?	ادب کول گیت نبیس کا چکی ہے؟
Where has Nadia sung the song?	ادبيكهال كيت كا چكى ہے؟
Where has Nadia not sung the song?	ادبيكهال كيت نبيس كالم يحكى ٢٠٠
What the song has Nadia sung?	ادیرکونما کیت کا چکی ہے؟
What the song has Nadia not sung?	ادبیکوندا کیت نیس کا چکی ہے؟
What time has Nadia sung the song?	اديك وقت كيت كا جكل ب
What time has Nadia not ung the song?	اديك وقت كيت نبين كا چكى ہے؟
Who has sung the song?	كون گيت گا چكى ہے؟
/ho has not sung the song?	کون گیت گا چکی ہے؟ کون گیت نہیں گا چکی ہے؟ نادید کیا گا چکی ہے؟
/hat has Nadia sung?	نادبیکیا گا چک ہے؟

Tenses, Active & Passive Voice, Direct & Indirect

What has Nadia not sung? الديريانين کا منگ ب

Exercise

Put the verbs in brackets into the present perfect tense.

- The dog (steal) the fish.
- 2. She just (go) out.
- 3. He just (wash) that floor.
- The bell (stop) ringing.
- 5. I (post) the letter.
- She always (refuse).
- I (not make) a mistake.
- They (have) breakfast.
- Atif (take) my bike.
- 10. Kiran (Ly) a pen.

Change into negative and interrogative:

- 1. He has finished his work.
- We have bought these books.
- 3. I have bought a dozen bananas.
- 4. He has lost his bat.
- 5. Sadia has sent her a card.
- 6. This doctor has tested my eyes.
- My neighbour's dog has died.
- I have applied for four days' leave.
- She has ironed my dress.
- 10. Mother has cooked food.

Translate the following into English:

1- ہم سے گھانا گھا چکے ہیں 2- کیادہ ہاتھ ندر رچکی ہے؟ 3- ہم نے گئی جیت لیا ہے۔ 4- اروانیا اس یاد کر تھی ہے۔

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أس نے منی ہیں بحالی ہے۔ ہمنی کتابیں نیس فرید یکے ہیں۔ كياگاژي جاچكى ہے۔ كياآب ينجرس يكيموا ンリーロックローアロックシュー ابوسركوجا عكم بن؟ كياآپ كتاب يزه يكيس - - 4 4 = 4 = 1 لو کیوں نے سوال طل کر لیے ہیں۔ ہم نے تک فرید لیے ہیں۔

15- كيالوليس في چوركو پكزليا ب؟

16- اس نے بچھے بتادیا ہے۔ -17 20 11/20 23/20-

18_ وهروانه ہو گئے ہیں۔

19_ الوكوية جل كيا إ

20 - وه و بال كول كيا ي؟

Passive Voice

بنانے کا طریقہ:

فاعل کے بعد has/have کے بعد been اور پر فعل کی تیری فارم ہوتو ہے _8≥ Passive Voice Present perfect

ننی کے فقروں میں has/have کے بعد not لگا کیں اس کے been اور اُس کے بعد فعل (Verb) کی تیسری فارم استعال کریں۔

سواليه فقرول مين has/have كوفاعل (Subject) ي يبلح لكا كي اور آخريس سواليه نشان لگائس_ Tenses, Active & Passive Voice, Direct & Indirect

Syntax:

S + has/have + been + V (iii) + O. S + has/have + not + been + V (iii) + O. Has/Have S + been + V (iii) + O?

此

Work has been finished.	کام فتم کیا جاچکا ہے۔
We have been taught.	ميں پر حايا جاچكا ہے۔
The breakfast has been prepared.	اشتاركيا جاچكا ہے۔
The book has been bought.	كآب زيدى جا چى ہے۔
Tea has been taken.	عائے پی جا بھی ہے۔
The ring has been rung.	تھنی بجائی جا چکی ہے۔
You have been told.	حہیں بتایا جا چکا ہے۔
Mother has been informed.	ای کواطلاع دی جا چکی ہے۔
The song has been sung.	الما گايا جاچا ڪ
Kashif has been rebuked.	اشف ڈا نٹاجاچکا ہے۔

Example:

She has loved me. Active:

I have been loved by her. Passive:

He has eaten mangoes. Active:

Mangoes has been eaten by him. Passive:.

He has given me a pen. Active:.

A pen has been given to me by him. Passive:

She has given me a ball. Active:

A ball has been given to me by her. Passive:

Active: She has taught me.

Passive: I have been taught by her.

Active: She has advised me.

Passive: I have been advised by her.

Active: Zubair has rebuked me.

Passive: I have been rebuked by Zubair.

Active: Atif has liked Usman.

Passive: Usman has been liked by Atif ..

Active: She has given me a ruler.

A ruler has been given to me by her. Passive:

Atif has given me a blade. Active:

A blade has been given to me by Atif. Passive:

Bilal has taught me English. Active:

I have been taught English by Bilal. Passive:

Mother has ordered me. Active:

I have been ordered by mother. Passive:

Atif has given us sweets. Active:

We have been given sweets by Atif. Passive:

Huma has given them bread. Active:

They have been given bread by Huma. Passive:

He has given Adeen a tip. Active:

Adeer, has been given a tip by him. Passive:

Schail has brought me a car. Active:

I have been brought a car by Schail. Passive:

She has given me a bicycle. Active:

I have been given a bicycle by her. -assive:

She has brought me a gift. Active:

I have been brought a gift by her. Passive:

He has brought me a ball. Activo:

I have been brought a ball by him. Passive:

He has given me a gun. Active:

Tenses, Active & Passive Voice, Direct & Indirect

I have been given a gun by him. Passive:

He has brought me a cup. Active:

I have been brought a cup by him. Passive:

Atif has brought me a copy. Active:

I have been brought a copy by Atif. Passive:

Asif has given me a pen. Active:

I have been given a pen by Asif. Passive:

Adeen has brought a cup of coffee. Active:

A cup of coffee has been brought by Adeen. Passive:

She has given Atif a hankerchief. Active:

Atif has been given a handkerchief by her. Passive:

Nobody has opened the door. Act a:

Passive: The door has not been opened by anyone.

Exercise

Change Into Passive Voice:

We have written a letter.

We have planted these trees.

The students have learnt the poem. 3.

They have shown him their tickets.

We have shaken hands. 5.

Atif has broken the cup. 6

He has solved this sum.

Naila has made tea. 8.

They have completed the work. 9

She has done the dishes. 10

PAST PERFECT TENSE:

Active Voice

73

فقروں کی پیچان: اردوفقروں کے آخریں چکا تھا، پچے تے، لیا تھا، لیے تھا، وفیرو آتا ہے جبکہ اگریزی کے

نفروں میں had کے بعد تعل (verb) کی تیمری قارم آتی ہے۔ بانے کا طریقہ:

نامل (subject) کے بعد had کے بعد فعل کی تیر کانارم لگاتے ہیں۔

Syntax:

s + had +V(iii) +O.

منى اورسوالية فقر عبنانے كا طريقة:

S + had+ not +V(iii) + O.

Had + S + V(iii) + O?

فقرے ٹی دیئے ہوئے had کے فوراً بعد not نگانے سے فقرہ منفی بن جاتا ہے۔

Had کوفقر سے کے شروع ٹی لگانے سے فقرہ موالیہ بن جاتا ہے۔

此

Huma had cleaned the	المرساف كريكي كا-
house. The teacher had called the	أستادها حب حاضري لكانيك تقيد
roll.	100
They had solved the sums.	دوموالات حل كريجي تقے۔ بم كام مكمل كريكے تقے۔
We had completed the work.	ہم ہم من رہی ہے۔ عاطف نے مکان نیس بیجا تھا۔
Atif had not sold the house.	كائى نے كتاب فريد لى تى؟
Had he bought the book?	المجدنے مضمون لکھ لیا تھا۔
Amjad had written the essay.	پایس چورکوگرفتار کر چکی تھی _
Police had arrested the thief.	

& Indirect 75
یں کرے کوسفیدی کرچکا تھا۔
تے نے پر لاتھا۔

سے Tense ایسے کام کے لئے استمال دوتا ہے جو ماضی شمل کی دوسرے کام کے شروع ہونے ہے پہلے ہی ممل ہو چکا ہو۔ پہلے ممل ہو جانے والے کام کے لئے یہ Tense استمال ہوتا ہے اور بعد میں شروع ہونے والے کام کیلئے Past Indefinite Tense استمال ہوتا ہے۔

I had reached home before Atif came.	عاطف كآنے يہلے يل كر وفق چكا تا-
We had left home before it rained.	بارش شروع ہونے پہلے ہم کھرے نگل بھے
The patient had died before the doctor came.	داكركة نے يہلے ق مريش مر چكاتا۔

اگر کسی جملے میں till before la lready آجائے تو اس Tense کا استعمال ایک ہی کام کو بیان کرنے والے جملے میں مجمی کیا جاتا ہے۔ مثلاً:

She had already informed him.	اس نے پہلے بی اے اطلاع دے دی تھی۔
They had finished the work before sunset.	ووفروب آفآب پہلے کام خم کر بچے تھے۔
I had not visited the museum by that day.	یں نے تب تک گائب گرنیس دیکھاتھا۔

مندرجدذیل مثال یس ہم دیکھیں گے کہایک بی جملے کی جملے کیے بنا کتے ہیں۔

Mr. Atif had written a letter.	عاطف صاحب خط لكويك تقير

76 Tenses, Active &	Passive Voice, Direct & marret
Mr. Atif had not written a letter.	ماطل ساب تمانیس کلہ کے تھے۔
Had Mr. Atif written a letter?	كياعاطف صاحب تطالك ي تي ايم الك كياعاطف صاحب تطانيس لك ي تي ايم ا
Had Mr. Atif not written a letter? When had Mr. Atif written a	عاملا صاحب كب ومالكو يتع تقع؟
When had Mr. Atif not written a letter?	عاطف ساحب كوانين لكريك تقا
Why had Mr. Atif written a letter?	عاطف ساحب تط كيون لكه يح يتي
Why had Mr. Atif not written	عاطف صاحب خط كيون نيين لكه يك تهي؟
a letter? Whom had Mr. Atif written a	عاطف صاحب كس كو خط لكي يحك تقيد؟
Whom had Mr. Atif not written a letter?	عاطف صاحب كس كو خط نبيس لكه چكے تھے؟
How had Mr. Atif written a	عاطف صاحب کیسے خطالکھ چکے تھے؟
How had Mr. Atif not written	عاطف صاحب كيسے تطابيس لكھ چكے تھے؟
Which letter had Mr. Atif	عاطف صاحب كونسا خط لكه يكي تقيع؟
vritten?	

ina Voice, Direct & Indirect

Direct & Indirect
ماطل سا ب كون التلاكان كله ي ي في ا
ماطف صاحب كن ون وُعلاك ي في في ا
عاطف صاحب كن ون وُعلَّوْنِين لَكُت عِنْكَ تَتْهَ؟
كون دُول كُول دُول الله حِيا الله ؟
لون خدانین کلیه چکا شا؟ ا
والماحد الماكمة على تقاء
طف صاحب کیانیں لکھ یکے تے؟

Exercise

Put the verbs in brackets into the present perfect tense.

- The dog (steal) the fish.
- 2. She just (go) out.
- He just (wash) that floor.
- 4. The bell (stop) ringing.
- I (post) the letter.
- 6. She always (refuse).
- 7. I (not make) a mistake.
- 8. They (have) breakfast.
- 9. Atif (take) my bike.
- 10. Kiran (buy) a pen.

Change into negative and interrogative:

- 1. He had gone before I came.
- The rain stopped when they left the home.

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Tenses, Active & Tenses	-02	
78 Tenses aught the thief before	she	could ran
a caught the time		up I dl

The police had caug He had said the prayer before the sun rose.

- She had sold his house before she left for America. 5.
- They had reached Murree before the snow began to 6.
- The thief had run away before the police came.
- She had bought a television set before his sister
- passed the Matric examinatin. 9. We had done their duty before the officer came.

Translate the following into English:

-13 K / K () 100	-1
ب بچسکول جانچا تھے۔	-2
بارش بحل محم الحكالي -	-3
ما خط ڈاک ٹی ڈال چی تھی۔	-4
-35 67 66	-5
ده الى جاز خاتى المركاتيار	4
ده فیں ادا کر چکے تھے۔	-7
ي خرجهاراللم بين جراياتا	-8
الاست فيس استرى كروى تحي	9-9
en the house	-10
- よういかかんい	-11
م بن يادس كي هـ	-12
اكرم في جنوث بين بولا تما_	-13
كيتم في المال لي فيه	-14
いでいまかがしてとしてい	-15
كياده بلك ى دبال كافي يكاتفا	_16

Tenses, Active & Passive Voice, Direct & Indirect 79	4
1- ای کھاناینا چیل تھیں۔	7
1۔ وہ تیارٹیں ہو کیے تھے۔	8
1- وہ تیاریس ہو چھے ہے۔ 1- کیا آپ کے ہوائی اڈے پر قانج نے پہلے ہوائی جہازا تر چکا تھا؟ 1- کیا آپ کے ہوائی اڈے پر قانج نے سے	9
2 كاس نے سے ق اے ہادیا ہا ؟	0
Passive Voice	
فكاطريق: في المارية ال	te
ے مرید: فائل کے بعد had کے بعد been اور پر اس کی تیری قارم ہوت ہے past	-1
Passive Voice Perfect	
ننی کے فقروں عل had کے بعد not کا علی اس کے been ادراس کے بعد اس	-2
of Share ex at a constant	
(Verb) ی بر کاه دم استان (Verb) ی بر کاه دم استان اور آخر می موالیدنشان موالیدنشان موالیدنشان	-3
- 0.50	
Syntax:	
S + had + been + V (iii) + O.	
C. Ladi	

S + had + not + been + V (iii) + O. Had + S + been + V (iii) + O.

The table had been cleaned.	يرماف كيابا يكاتماء
The roll had been called in class room.	بما مت يس ما شرى لكا لى جا يكل تك-
The sums had been solved.	موالات ال كي جائيك تق-
Work had been completed.	الم
The car had been sold.	- १८०१ कि वे १८१४
Had the pen been bought?	كياتكم فريدى جا بكل تحي؟
The essay had been written.	تضمون أكلما جاجكا قمار

Example:

She had loved me.

I had been loved by her. Active: Passive: He had eaten mangoes.

Mangoes had been eaten by him. Active:

Passive:. He had given me a pen.

Active:. A pen had been given to me by him.

Passive: She had given me a ball.

Active: A ball had been given to me by her.

Passive: She had taught me.

Active: I had been taught by her. Passive:

She had advised me. Active:

I had been advised by her. Passive:

Zubair had rebuked me. Active:

I had been rebuked by Zubair. Passive:

Atif had liked Usman. Active:

Usman had been liked by Atif. Passive:

She had given me a ruler. Active:

A ruler had been given to me by her. Passive:

Atif had given me a blade. Active:

A blade had been given to me by Atif. Passive:

Bilal had taught me English. Active:

I had been taught English by Bilal. Passive:

Mother had ordered me. Active:

I had been ordered by mother. Passive:

Atif had given us sweets. Active: We had been given gueste by Atif iqbalkalmati.blogspot.com ad changed our clother

Tenses, Active & Passive Voice, Direct & Indirect

Huma had given them bread. Active: passive:

They had been given bread by Huma.

He had given Adeen a tip. Active:

Adeen had been given a tip by him. passive:

Sohail had brought me a car. Active:

I had been brought a car by Sohail. passive: Active:

She had gave me a bicycle. passive:

I had been given a bicycle by her.

She had brought me a gift. Active:

I had been brought a gift by her. passive:

He had brought me a ball. Active:

I had been brought a ball by him. passive:

He had given me a gun. Active:

I had been given a gun by him. Passive:

He had brought me a cup. Active:

I had been brought a cup by him. Passive:

Atif had brought me a copy. Active:

I had been brought acopy by Atif. Passive:

Asif had gave me a pen. Active:

I had been given a pen by Asif. Passive:

Adeen had brought a cup of coffee. Active:

A cup of coffee had been brought by Adeen. Passive:

She had given Atif a hankerchief. Active:

Atif had been given a handkerchief by her. Passive:

Active: Nobody had opened the door.

Passive: The door had not been opened by anyone.

Exercise

Change into Passive Voice:

She had already taken her dinner.

	Tenses, Active	E Passive	Voice, Direct	oc indirect
-	Tenses, Active	CK / CH		
82	LETTICE	The second second second	Carried Same	

- He had already passed the examination.
- The doctor had examined the patient
- They had completed their work before the clock struck five.
- We had already done own work.
- They had solved the sum.
- Asif had learnt the leson.

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE:

Active Voice

نفرول کی پیجان:

اردوفقرول كَ آخر مِن جِكابوكا، چِكے ہوئے ،ليا ہوگا، ليے ہوئے ،وغيروآتا ب جبك ایکریزی کے فقروں میں فاعل کے بعد will have/ have کی بعد فعل (verb) کی تیمری قارم آئی ہے۔ بنانے کا طریقہ:

Syntax:

S+shall/will+have+V(iii)+O.

فاعل (subject) کے بعد will have/shall have کے بعد تعلی کی تیسری

نارم لگاتے ہیں۔ منفی اورسوالیہ فقرے بنانے کا طریقہ:

S+shall/will+not+have+V(iii) + O.

Shall/Will+S+have+V(iii) + O?

فقرے میں دیتے ہوئے shall/will کوراً بعد not کے فرانع بن جاتا ہے۔ shall/Will كونقر ، كم شروع مين لكانے عاقره مواليه بن جاتا ہے۔

وو خطائه يكا موكا_ He will have written a letter.

Tenses, Active & Passive Voice, 1	Direct & Indirect 83
I shall have taken tea.	- الان يا ي و كا بول كا-
They will have played cricket.	میں جائے لی چکا ہوں گا۔ ووکر کٹ کھیل چکے ہوں گے۔
They will have taken exercise.	- 上しかをよがかい
The cat will have caught the rat.	لى چو ب كو يكر چكى بوكى _
He will have helped him.	دوال كالدوكر يكابوكا_
Mother will have prepared meal.	امی کھا تا بنا چکی ہوں گی۔
I shall have bought the apples.	صيب خريد چکا ١٩ ل گا۔
He will have finished the work.	س نے کام ختم کرایا ہوگا۔

یے Tense ایے کام کے لئے استمال کیا جاتا ہے جو کرزمانہ ستنبل میں کی دوسرے کام ك شروع بونے بيل مل بوجكا بوكا مثلا:

They will have reached the station before the train comes.	گاڑی کے آنے سے پہلے وہ مٹیش کی تھے ہوں گا۔
We shall have got up before the sun rises.	مورج نگلنے سے پہلے ہم جاگ چکے ہوں گے۔
He will have left before it rains.	ارش ہونے سے پہلے وہ روانہ ہو چکا ہوگا۔

ے Tense کے کاموں کے لئے بھی استعمال کیا جاتا ہے جوزا دِ مشتمل میں مقررہ رہ متحل ہو بھی ہوگے۔

بمركاع الإلكام فتم كريجة بول
وو إِي جِي كُمر بَهِ فِي جِي مُول كُ
زور كالريكا وكا-

Akbar will have rung the be	البر تحنني بمباريكا ووكا- ال
Akbar will not have runing	البر تعنی نبین بحادیکا ہوگا۔
the bell.	
Will Akbar have rung the	كيا كبر تمنش بجا چكا دوگا؟
bell?	
Will Akbar have not rung the	كيا كبر تصنى نبيل بجا چكا موگا؟
bell?	
When will Akbar have rung	ا كبرك يمنى بجا دِيكا موكا ؟
the bell?	401
When will Akbar not have	ا كبرك تحنى نبيل بجا چكا موكا ؟
rung the bell?	The same of the sa
Why will Akbar have rung	اكبركيون كمفنى بجاج كاموكا؟
he bell?	Million menos en historial de
	2011 45 10
Vhy will Akbar have not	اكبركيون تمنى نبيل بجاچكا موگا؟
ung the bell?	
Military and the second	

Which bell will Akbar have rung?	ا کیرکونی تحقیق احدگا؟ ا کیرکونی تحقیق بادی کا درگاه
Which bell will Akbar not have rung?	ا كبركوني تنفي يجاريكا وها؟
What time will Akbar have rung the bell?	ا كبركس وقت تحنى بجا چكا بوگا ؟
What time will Akbar not have rung the bell?	ا كبركس وقت تمنى نبيل بجا چكا موگا؟
Who will have rung the bell? Who will not have rung the bell?	كون شخص بجا چكا دوگا؟ كون مختل نيس بجا چكا دوگا؟
What will Akbar have rung?	58-X-1-165
What will Akbar not have rung?	بر کیا بجا چکا ہوگا؟ بر کیا نیس جا چکا ہوگا؟

Exercise

Put the verbs in brackets into the future perfect tense.

- 1. By the end of the month he (finish) the book.
- The police (hear) of the theft by this time.
- 3. He (complete) this work in ten minutes.
- 4. By this time next year he (save) Rs. 20,000.
- 5. The train (leave) before they reach the station.
- 6. In a month's time he (take) our exam.
- By next winter we (build) their house.
- 8. By April 2005 he (pay) his debt.
- The sun (rise) before they reach the top.
- 10. When you came back Sohail (do) all the house work.

Tenses, Active & Passive Voice, Direct & Indirect

Change into negative and interrogative:

- We shall have reached home before the father comes.
- She will have spoken the truth.
- They will have finished your work before leaving for Murree.
- The sun will have risen before we get up. She will have changed her clothes before he goes to 4.
- school. The patient will have died before the doctor comes.
- Ww shall have put out the light before he goes to bed 6.
- We shall have won the match before the sun sets.
- 8. Students will have gone before the teacher comes.

Translate the following into English:

تم ناشتر کے ہوں گے۔	-1	
وہ تھے جیت چکے ہول گے۔	-2	
تمصارے پہنچنے سے پہلے گاڑی روان ہو چکی ہوگی۔	-3	
وه ملتان جا چکی ہوگی۔	4	
كياعا كشركتاب خريد چكى بهوكى؟	-5	
كياانبول في اپناسبق يادكرليا موكا؟	-6	S
أنهول نے خطرڈال دیا ہوگا۔	1-7	
- とりとうしょうこうできょう	-8	
وہ اپناسیتی یاد کر چکے ہوں گے۔	-9	
ای جان کھانا تیار کر چکی ہوں گی۔	-10	
عاطف في المبيل كيا موكار	-11	
استادصاحب يسبق يره ها يكي بول مري	-12	
دادی جان کہانی سنا چکی ہوں گی۔	-13	

Tenses, Active & Passive Voice, Dire	ct & Indirect	87
	- ちょうちょうくとこり	-15
	ايواخبارئيس پڙھ يڪ ہول گے۔	-16
	ووا اللاعض كريكا وكاء	-17
	्रिश्चित्र हिन्दि ।	-18
	دوكهال جاچكا وكا؟	_19
The state of the s	ايوتيار مو چکے ہول کے۔	-20

Passive Voice

فائل کے بعد shall/will کے بعد shall/will اور محمل کی تیسری قارم ہوتی

Passive Voices Future Perfect ہے گا۔ تنی کے نقروں ٹی الماhave been کے بعد shall/will کے اس کے shall/will اور اُس کے بعد فعل (Verb) کی تیمری فارم استعال کریں۔

مواليه فقرول على Shall/Will كوفائل (Subject) = يبلح لكا كي اور آخر على سوالينشان لكاشي-

Syntax:

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S + shall/will + have been + V (iii) + O. S + shall/will + not + have been + V (iii) + O. Shall/Will + S + have been + V (iii) + O?

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The letter will have been written.	خطاكما جاچكا موكا_
Coffee will have been taken.	کانی پی جا چکی ہوگی۔

Tenses, Active & Passive voice, Busel & Indir.		
88	ای میل با پی دو کا -	
Hockey will have been played.		
Exercise will have been	ررزش کی جا پیکی ہوگ -	
taken. The thief will have been	چر پارا با چکا دوگا۔	
caught		
The rice will have been	عاول کھائے جا چکے ہوں گے۔	
Atif will have been helped.	ماطف کیدوکی جا چکی دوگی۔ آم خرید سے جا چکی دول کے۔	
Mangoes will have been	- 上しかを中上上方	
ought		

Example:

active: She will have loved me.

Passive: I shall have been loved by her.

Active: He will have eaten mangoes.

Passive: Mangoes will have been eaten by him.

Active: He will have given me a pen.

Passive: A pen will have been given to me by him

Active: She will have given me a ball.

Passive: A ball will have been given to me by her.

Active: She will have taught me

Passive: I shall have been taught by her.

ctive: She will have advised me

Passive: I shall have been advised by her.

Active: Zubair will have rebuked me.

Passive: I shall have been rebuked by Zubair.

Active: Atif will have liked Usman.

Tenses, Active & Passive Voice, Direct & Indirect

passive: Usman will have been liked by Atif.

Active: She will have given me a ruler.

passive: A ruler will have been given to me by her

89

Active: Atif will have given me a blade.

passive: A blade will have been given to me by Atif

Active: Bilal will have taught me English.

passive: I shall have been taught English by Bilal.

Active: Mother will have ordered me.

passive: I shall have been ordered by mother.

Active: Atif will have given us sweets.

Passive: We shall have been given sweets by Atif.

Ac ive: Huma will have given them bread

Pas. ive: They will have been given bread by Huma

Active: He will have given Adeen a tip.

Passive: Adeen will have been given a tip by him.

Active: Sohail will have brought me a car.

Passive: I shall have been brought a car by Sohail.

Active: She will have given me a bicycle.

Passive: I shall have been given a bicycle by her.

Active: She will have brought me a gift.

Passive: I shall have been brought a gift by her.

Active: He will have brought me a ball.

Passive: I shall have been brought a ball by him.

Active: He will have given me a gun.

Passive: I shall have been given a gun by him.

Active: He will have brought me a cup.

Passive: I shall have been brought a cup by him.

Active: Atif will have brought me a copy.

Passive: I shall have been brought a copy by Atif.

Active: Asif will have given me a pen.

Passive: I shall have been given a pen by Asif.

Adeen will have brought a cup of coffee. Active:

A cup of coffee will have been brought by Passive:

Adeen.

She will have given Atif a hankerchief. Active:

Atif will have been given a handkerchief by her. Passive:

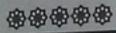
Nobody will have opened the door. Active:

The door will not have been opened by anyone. Passive:

Exercise

Change into Passive Voice:

- The boys will have plucked the flowers before the gardener comes.
- The washerman will have ironed clothes before we 2. return.
- He will have finished his work before the sun rises. 3.
- They will have said their prayer before the sun sets. 4.
- They will have made a noise before the mother 5. comes.
- Zubair will have started his factory before November 6. 2005.
- He will have invited him. 7.
- He will have prepared food before the guests come. 8.



PRESENT PERFECTCONTINUOUS TENSE:

Active Voice

فقرول كى پيچان:

Tenses, Active & Passive Voice, Direct & Indirect

وت كاذ كر ضرور موتا بيا يے معلوم موتا بي كدام بكرور سے جارى رہا ہو۔ ing عاد من فائل کے بعد has been have been کے بعد ا فارم ہولی ہے۔

اعل کے بعد has been nave been اعد نعل کی پہلی فارم کے ساتھ Ing _(for two years) اوررال (since 2002) _ ،2002 أ

ای Tense کے جملوں میں مقررہ وقت (Point of Time) یا مقررہ در۔ (Period of Time) كاذ كرضرور بوتا ب اكر جمل ين وقت كاذ كرن بدوت وه ال Tense كابدا على شهوگا بلك وه Present Progressive كا جمله موگا_

Syntax:

s +has/have+been+V(i)ing +O + since/for + (point of time/period of time).

منفى اورسواله فقرے بنانے كاطريقه:

s +has/have + not + been+V(i)ing +O + since/for + (point of time/period of time).

Has/Have +S +been+V(i)ing +O + since/for + (point of time/period of time)?

نقرے میں دیے ہوے has/have کورابعد not الگانے سے فقر ہفی بن جاتا ہے۔ Has/Have کوفقرے کے شروع میں لگانے سے فقرہ سوالیہ بن جاتا ہے۔

ہم ایک گھنٹہ سے ورزش کردے ہیں۔ We have been taking exercise for one hour. واکر عاطف کل عمریض کاعلاج کردہا ہے۔ Dr. Atif has been treating the

iqbalkalmati.blogspot.com اردویش فقرول کے آخریش رہاہوں رہے ہیں رہاں وہ میں اور جملوں میں اور جملوں میں

Adeen will have brought a cup of coffee. Active:

A cup of coffee will have been brought by Passive:

Adeen.

She will have given Atif a hankerchief. Active:

Atif will have been given a handkerchief by her. Passive:

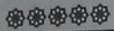
Nobody will have opened the door. Active:

The door will not have been opened by anyone. Passive:

Exercise

Change into Passive Voice:

- The boys will have plucked the flowers before the gardener comes.
- The washerman will have ironed clothes before we 2. return.
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- Zubair will have started his factory before November 6. 2005.
- He will have invited him. 7.
- He will have prepared food before the guests come. 8.



PRESENT PERFECTCONTINUOUS TENSE:

Active Voice

فقرول كى پيچان:

اردو میں فقروں کے آخر میں رہا ہوں رہے ہیں رہی ہے وغیرہ آتا ہے لیکن ان جملوں میں iqbalkalmati.blogspot.com

Tenses, Active & Passive Voice, Direct & Indirect

وت کاذ کر ضرور ہوتا ہے یا ایے معلوم ہوتا ہے کہ کام پچھوری سے جاری رہا ہو۔ ing عاد کا اللہ کے بعد has been have been کے بعد المریزی کے فقرے میں فائل کے بعد الم

قارم ہولی ہے۔

ing تال کے بعد has been nave been بعد نعل کی کیلی فارم کے ساتھ و _(for two years) حراد (since 2002) حـ ،2002 المراد المراد

اس Tense کے جملوں میں مقررہ وقت (Point of Time) یا مقررہ میں۔ (Period of Time) كاذ كرضرور موتا ب اكر جمل من وقت كاذ كرند بموتو ووال Tense كاجما على ند موكا بلك وه Present Progressive كا جمله موكا _

Syntax:

s +has/have+been+V(i)ing +O + since/for + (point of time/period of time).

مفى اورسواله فقر بيان كاطريقه:

s +has/have + not + been+V(i)ing +O + since/for + (point of time/period of time).

Has/Have +S +been+V(i)ing +O + since/for + (point of time/period of time)?

نقرے میں دئے ہو ےhas/have کورانید not کانے سے فقرہ منی بن جاتا ہے۔ Has/Have کوفقرے کے شروع میں لگانے سے فقرہ سوالیہ بن جاتا ہے۔

الك كفش ورزش كردب يل-We have been taking exercise for one hour. واكم عاطف كل عمريض كاعلاج كرداع-Dr. Atif has been treating the patient since yesterday.

92 Tenses, Active of	& Passive Voice. Direct & Indirect
You have not been reading	تم شام فيل پرهد بهو-
since evening.	(3 (6)
Has she been bringing up the child for four years?	کیادہ چارسالوں ہے بیچ کی پرورش کرری ہے؟
Have they been combing	كياده وس من اين بالول يم تعمى كررب
their hair for ten minutes?	los los
I have been playing hockey since my childhood	یں اپنے بچپن سے ای کھیل راہوں۔
He has been white-washing the house for three days	ووقین ون سے مکان کی سفیدی کرر باہے۔
Has he been teaching you since 2005?	المارية
She has been taking	وورو ونول سے امتحال دے رق ہے۔
examination for two days	The same of the sa

بناعة بين -	ے کی جلے کیے	الكهاع	SE UNES	ال عن ا	معاردول
-0:			A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH		DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON OF T

Has Sohail not been working since morning?	كيا سيل ع كام نيس كرد با بي؟
Has Sphail been working since morning?	いっしゃくとことがい
Sohail has not been working since morning.	- STORE EDE
Sohail has been working since morning.	- ニャックとことして

Tenses, Active & Passive Voice, Direct & Indirect 93		
How long has Sohail been working for?	『テリントリーン	
How long has Sohail not been working for?	いっしいからしていまっている	
Why has Sohail been working since morning?	らさいしてんころので	
Why has Sohail not been working since morning?	『テレングできてきしましま	
Where has Sohail been working since morning?	5. たんりんしんと C. C.	
Where has Sohail not been working since morning?	いというからいいとしています	
How has Sohail been working since morning?	"一个りかんところで	
How has Sohail not been working since morning?	いよりんがんことできない	
Who has been working sin morning?		
Who has not been working since morning?	りいうとうないといり	
What has Sohail been do since morning?		
What has Sohail not bee doing since morning?	المالي عيالين راب ع	
vot com		

92 Tenses, Active	& Passive Voice, Direct & Indirect
You have not been reading since evening.	تميام عين پڙهد ۽ بو-
Has she been bringing up the child for four years?	کیادہ چارسالوں سے بیچ کی پرودش کرری ہے؟
Have they been combing their hair for ten minutes?	کیادہ دی منٹ سے اپنے بالوں میں تنگھی کرر ہے بیں؟
I have been playing hockey since my childhood.	یں اے بیپن سے ال کھیل راہوں۔
He has been white-washing the house for three days	وو تین ون سے مکان کی سفیدی کرر باہے۔
Has he been teaching you since 2005?	آبادوجهيں 2005 <u>سير حاربا</u> ہے؟
She has been taking examination for two days.	وه دو د نول سے استحال دے رسی ہے۔

مندرجدذیل شال میں ہم دیکھیں گے کہ ایک ہی جملے سے کی جملے کیے بنا عجة بیں۔

Sohail has been working since morning.	سيل مح ڪام كرد باب-
Sohail has not been working since morning.	سيل تع سيل كريا ہے۔
Has Sphail been working since morning?	5-47-75 = 34-50-43.
Has Sohail not been working since morning?	كياسيل عن عام نيس كرد باع؟

Tenses, Active ix 1 assive voice, Dir.	ect & Indirect 93
How long has Sohail been working for?	『テーショントリー』 『大いりとり」
How long has Sohail not been working for?	いっしょうとことがしてりまり
Why has Sohail been working since morning?	らというとのことのでので
Why has Sohail not been working since morning?	いたけんないとしているとして
Where has Sohail been working since morning?	いくりかんのなったりま
Where has Sohail not been working since morning?	الميل يح كبال كام نيس كرد باب؟
How has Sohail been working since morning?	اليل يم يح ع كام كرد باب؟
How has Sohail not been working since morning?	الليكي مع المنين كرد باع؟
Who has been working sind morning?	
Who has not been working since morning?	the second continues
What has Sohail been doi since morning?	
What has Sohail not bee	سیل کے کیانیس کررہا ہے؟

Exercise

Put the verbs in brackets and change the sentences into the present perfect or the present perfect progressive tense:

- 1. I (make) cakes for two hours.
- 2. He (cut) down a tree since noon.
- 3. We (live) here since 2005.
- 4. That pipe (leak) for a long time.
- 5. I (drive) for ten years.
- 6. It (snow) for three days.
- You (play) all night.
- 8. He (speak) for an hour now.
- 9. We (shop) all evening.
- 10. She (study) English for three years.
- 11. I (walk) six kilo meters.
- 12. I (walk) for one hour.
- 13. He (sleep) since 8 o'clock.
- 14. Huma (make) Kabab.
- 15. We (write) letters.
- 16. We (write) for three hours.
- 17. The boy (eat) ice cream.
- 18. He (eat) since I arrived.
- 19. I (work) for him for five years.
- 20. She just (say) him good-bye.

Change into negative and interrogative:

- Atif has been working in this office for five years.
- We have been repairing this cycle since noon.
- He has been running for half an hour.
- The dogs have been barking in the streets.
- I have been opening my shop.

Atif has been boiling an egg.

You have been sitting idle since long.

The guests have been going since 6 o'clock.

It has been hailing since noon.

The oldman has crying for help since noon.

Translate the following into English:

1- مادو تحظے کھانا تیار کردی ہے۔

2- تمياغ بع عبت يزهر عيا-

3- ووفق عاكانين كيلري-

4 عائشردو پېرے کېر عدول را دا ب

5- ووايك كفئ عكما الكارب ين-

6- ارم ایک اوے کول نیں جارہے۔

7- ووكافى ديرے وقت ضائع كرد باب - ع ع- كيا عاطف كل سے موال تكال د باب ؟

9- كياستادصاحبيمن عاضرى لگاربين؟

10- تم دو بح ے آم کھارے ہو۔

11- يكثام عثوريار بين-

12- عن دن سے بارش موری ہے۔

-13 ピンカラシスとかいいん

14- كياده تن كفنوں كياب تاش كرد ہا ہے؟

15- ووشام الى بين كوخط لكورى --

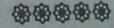
16- دودواه عدفر جاربا -

17- نے ایک اوے سکول جارے ہیں۔

18- ده بین عنت کرد ہا۔

19- بم الكاركرد من 19

2- عاليات = كرز دوودع



Exercise

Put the verbs in brackets and change the sentences into the present perfect or the present perfect progressive tense:

- I (make) cakes for two hours.
- He (cut) down a tree since noon. 2.
- We (live) here since 2005. 3.
- That pipe (leak) for a long time. 4.
- I (drive) for ten years. 5.
- It (snow) for three days. 6.
- You (play) all night. 7.
- He (speak) for an hour now. 8.
- We (shop) all evening. 9.
- She (study) English for three years. 10.
- I (walk) six kilo meters. 11.
- I (walk) for one hour. 12.
- He (sleep) since 8 o'clock.
- Huma (make) Kabab.
- We (write) letters.
- We (write) for three hours. 16.
- The boy (eat) ice cream. 17.
- He (eat) since I arrived. 18.
- I (work) for him for five years. 19.
- She just (say) him good-bye. 20.

Change into negative and interrogative:

- Atif has been working in this office for five years. 1.
- We have been repairing this cycle since noon. 2.
- He has been running for half an hour. 3.
- The dogs have been barking in the streets. 4.
- I have been opening my shop. 5.

Tenses, Active & Passive Voice, Direct & Indirect

Atif has been boiling an egg. 6.

You have been sitting idle since long.

The guests have been going since 6 o'clock.

It has been hailing since noon.

The oldman has crying for help since noon.

Translate the following into English:

مادو تحظے کھانا تیار کردی ہے۔

ہم یا فی بے ہے سبق پڑھ رے ہیں۔

وه صح با کنیں کمیل رہے۔

عا تشہ دو پہرے کیڑے دھوتی رہی ہے۔

وه الك كفف كمانا كمارب بيل-

اكرم ايك ماه علول نيس جار ہا --

وہ کانی ورے وقت ضائع کررہا ہے۔

كياعاطف كل صوال تكال رباع؟

كيااستادصاحبيسمنك عاضرى لگاربيس؟

تم دو کے ہے آم کھارے ہو۔ -10

بح شام عثور كارب يل--11

تين دن سے بارش موري ب--12

しとうなり ニュスと ずにひんに かい -13

كياده تين كمنول ع كتاب تاش كردباع؟ -14

ووشام سے اپنی بہن کو خط لکھر عی ہے۔ -15

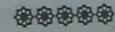
ووروماوے وفتر جارہاہ۔ -16

بے ایک مادے سکول جارے ہیں۔ -17

وه بين عضت كروباب. _18

بم الله عالى القادرد عيل

عالية ع كر عدد وورع



نفرول كى بيجان:

اردو می فقرول کے آخری رہاتھا ارب سے ری تھی وغیرہ آتا ہے جین اان جملوں میں وقت کاذکر ضرور ہوتا ہے بیا ایے معلوم ہوتا ہے کہ کام پھوریتک جاری رہاتھا۔

انگریزی کے نقرے میں فاعل کے بعد had been امکریزی کے نقرے میں فاعل کے بعد had been ا

فارم ہوتی ہے۔

ناعل کے بعد had been کے بعد فعل کی پہلی فارم کے ساتھ ing کا انسانہ ہوتا ہے۔ مقررہ وقت کے لئے since اور مقررہ مدت کے لئے for کا استعال کرتے ہیں۔ مثلاً 2002، سے (since 2002) اور دوسال سے (for two years)۔

اس Tense کے جملوں میں مقررہ وقت (Point of Time) یا مقررہ مت (Period of Time) کاذکر ضرور ہوتا ہے اگر جملے میں وقت کاذکر شہوتو وہ اس Tense کا جملہ میں نہ ہوگا بلکہ وہ Past Progressive کا جملہ ہوگا۔

Syntax:

S +had+been+V(i)ing +O + since/for + (point of time/period of time).

منفى اورسواليه فقر بنانے كاطريقه:

S +had + not + been+V(i)ing +O + since/for + (point of time/period of time).

had +S +been+V(i)ing +O + since/for + (point of time/period of time)?

نقرے میں دیے ہوئے had کے فور أبعد not الگانے سے فقرہ خفی بن جاتا ہے۔ Had کوفر آبعد not الگانے سے فقرہ خوالیہ بن جاتا ہے۔

had been living here since 2003.	ع 2003ء عیال ده دیاتھا۔
He had been putting me off for 10 days.	ودول روزے بجے ال رہاتا۔
You had been reading that novel for two weeks.	تم دو بعقول سے وہ نادل پڑھ رہے تھے۔
It had not been raining since evening.	بارش شام ے نیس موری تی۔
Had he been solving the paper for one hour?	كياده ايك محند يرچال كرد باتفا؟
Where had the children been playing since evening?	ایک الکیل دے تھ؟
It had been blowing since 6 o'clock.	چے ہوا چل رہی تی۔
They had been protesting fo three hours.	وہ تین گھنٹوں سے احتیان کردہے تھے۔
Government had been introducing reforms in the	کی میزن ہے حکومت ملک میں اصطلاحات نافذ ترری تھی۔
country for many months.	A THE REAL PROPERTY AND A SECOND SECO

مندرجدذیل مثال میں ہم دیکھیں گے کہ ایک ہی جملے سے کئی جملے کیے بنا سکتے ہیں۔

I had been helping the poor من الال عفر بيل كالمدركر المقال for many years.

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98	からしているとうというという
I had not been helping the poor for many years.	
Had I been helping the poor	يين كل سالول عفريول كالدوكرد بإتف؟
for many years? Had I not been helping the	ای بین کی سالوں سے فریبوں کی مدوثیں کررہا درج
poor for many years?	0.51 (() ; ;
How long had I been helping	ين كب عفر يبول كالدوكرد بإتفا؟
the poor for?	میں کب سے خریبوں کی مددنیس کررہاتھا؟
How long had I not been helping the poor for?	
Why had I been helping the poor for many years?	می کی سالوں سے فریبوں کی مدد کیوں کررہاتھا؟
Why had I not been helping the poor for many years?	یں کی سالوں سے غریبوں کی مدو کیوں نہیں کررہا تھا؟
Who had been helping the poor for many years?	كون كى سالول سے فريبول كى مددكرر باتفا؟
Who had not been helping	كان كى سالوں عفر يبول كى مدونيس كرر ہاتھا؟
ne poor for many years?	at a

Exercise

Put the verbs in brackets and change the sentences into the Past Perfect or the Past Perfect Progressive tense:

- 1. I (make) cakes for two hours.
- 2. He (cut) down a tree since noon.
- 3. We (live) here since 2005.

- That pipe (leak) for a long time.
- 5. I (drive) for ten years.
- 6. It (snow) for three days.
- 7. You (play) all night.
- 8. He (speak) for an hour now.
- We (shop) all evening.
- 10. She (study) English for three years.
- 11. I (walk) six kilo meters.
- 12. I (walk) for one hour.
- 13. He (sleep) since 8 o'clock.
- 14. Huma (make) Kabab.
- 15. We (write) letters.
- 16. We (write) for three hours.
- 17. The boy (eat) ice cream.
- 18. He (eat) since I arrived.
- 19. I (work) for him for five years.
- 20. She just (say) him good-bye.

Change into negative and interrogative:

- He had been working for three hours.
- 2. It had been hailing since noon.
- We had been studying in this school since 2005.
- I had been knocking at the door for three minutes.
- 5. They had been playing cricket since 8 o'clock.
- I had been waiting for my friend for 3 hours.
- He had been ringing the bell since 6 o'clock.
- My mother had been reading the Holy Quran for two hours.
- I had been living in this house since 2005.
- 10. They had sitting there since evening.

Translate the following into English:

من تمن دن سے سكول تيس جار ہاتھا۔

Tenses, Active & Passive Votes عاطف محنش بحرا آپ كانتظار كرر باتمار ماشام علمانارى تى --3 عے دوہیرے لی دی دکھرے تھے۔ اكرم يا ي بج عالما كالاراقا--5 كياا كبرايك ماه سامتحان د سرماتها؟ -6 كااك كحنث بواچل ري تحي؟ -7 عائشمات بح عاشة بنارى تحيل -8 اى دُيرُه كفي عران ياك يرهدب تعيه -9 كالعيدي عينكنين ازار باقا؟ -10 ہم دو تھنوں سے گاڑی چلارے تھے۔ -11 زبيردو پيرے ريديوس رياتھا۔ -12 کانی درے بارش ہوری تھی۔ -13 اعدى عاخبارير هدماتا--14 وه دودن سے درزش نبیل کررے تھے۔ -15 وه ایک ماه سے دوائی کھار ہاتھا۔ -16 ہم بین ے منت کردے تھے۔ -17 الح المح مرائيل كررب تق -18 كياده ايك ماه ع سكول جار باتحا؟ -19 كياعران شام عكاكرر باتحا؟ -20 多多多多

FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE:

Active Voice

فقرول كى پيچان:

اردویس فقروں کے آخریس رہاہوگا رہے ہو نگے رہی ہوں گی وغیرہ آتا ہے لیکن ان

جملوں میں وقت کاؤ کر ضرور ہوتا ہے یا ایے معلوم ہوتا ہے کہ کام پکھ وریتک جاری رہا ہوگا۔ اگریزی کے فقرے میں فائل کے بعد shall/will have been کے بعد ging اور -c Um يتانے كاطريقة:

قائل کے بعد shall/will have been یودھل کی میل فارم کے ساتھ gr اضاف ہوتا ہے۔ مقررہ وقت کے لئے since اور مقررہ دے کے لئے for کا استعال کرتے ہیں۔ مثال (for two years) استال (since 1995) - 1995

ای Tense کے جلوں میں مقررہ وقت (Point of Time) یا مقررہ مت (Period of Time) كاذ كر فرور موتا ب الرجل على وقت كاذ كرف مولودوا ك Tense كاجل الى شادوة Future Progressive كا يحله وا

Syntax:

S +shall/will +have+been+V(i)ing +O + since/for + (point of time/period of time).

منفى اور مواليه فقر ، بنانے كاطريقه:

S +shall/will + not + have + been+V(i)ing +O + since/for + (point of time/period of time).

Shall/Will +S + have +been+V(i)ing +O + since/for + (point of ime/period of time)?

نقرے میں دیے ہوے shall/will کورابعد not گانے سے فقر و نفی بن جاتا ہے۔ الاسال shall الوفقر ع كثروع شي لكان عاقب عن جاتا ب

یہ Tense ایسے کا موں کے لئے استعال کیاجاتا ہے جوز انہ متعقبل میں کسی مقررہ وقت ما مقررودت سے مسلل جاری ہوں مے لیکن ختم نہیں ہوئے ہوں گے۔مثلاً

It will have been raining since evening.

اثام ے بارش ہوری ہوگ۔

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- Sing &	Passive Voice, Direct & mairect	200	Tenses.
11/4	Passive Voice, Direct de Mairect	-	عة يں۔
We shall have been getting		Г	Zahid will
ready for an hour.	ہم تین دن سے کام ٹیس کردے ہوں گے۔		teaching th
We shall not have been			hours.
working for three days.	でといれているまでしてとりに		Zahid will
Will the birds have been			teaching t
chirning since morning?	وہمہیں شام سے سزاد سے رہا ہوگا۔		hours.
He will have been punishing			Will Zahi
you since evening.	ادو تھنٹوں سے کیڑے استری کررہی ہوگی۔		teaching
Huma will have been ironing			hours?
the clothes for two hours.	وودو گھنٹوں سے کرکٹ کھیل رہے ہوں گے۔		Will Zah
They will have been playing		1	teaching
cricket for two hours.	وہ شام سے ورزش کررہا ہوگا۔	101	hours?
He will have been taking		do	How lon
exercise since evening.	- といくいろはにこそ、46いは		been te
You will have been waiting			How los
for her since 4 o'clock.	اللے سے برفیاری ہوری ہوگی۔		have b
It will have been snowing	-02000015x5-Ch		class fo
since evening.	el.		
	というこうなっている		Who w
They will have been reading	20		teachin
since evening.	في دو كھنٹول سے انظار كرر با موں گا۔		hours
I shall have been waiting for	200400000000000000000000000000000000000		
two hours.			
They will have been	وداتوارے اے بیوتوف بنارے ہوں گا۔	Page 1	
befooling him since Sunday.	iqbalkalırı	ati.bloos	pot.com
belooming rim	- Iqualkalli		pot.com

والمراع مريكس كاكماك و يلے كا يحل كے بناكت بن

Zahid will have been	زابدو كمنول بي جماعت كوير سار باروا-
teaching the class for two	
Zahid will not have been	زابددد محتول سے جماعت کونیس پر صار باہوگا۔
teaching the class for two	
hours. Will Zahid have been	كياز الدو ومحتول عياعت كوير حاربا موكا؟
teaching the class for two	neigh chairman
hours?	
Will Zahid have not been	کیازاہددو تھنؤں سے جماعت کونیس پر حاربا
teaching the class for two	282
hours?	
How long will Zahid have	زادكب يتاعت كوير حاربادكا؟
been teaching the class for	7
How long will Zahid not	المركب عداعت كونيس ير حاربا بوكا؟
have been teaching the	
class for?	ن دو گھنٹوں سے جماعت کو پڑھار ہا ہوگا؟
Who will have been	
teaching the class for two	
hours?	

Tenses, Active	& Passive i
Who will not have been teaching the class for two	کون دو تھنٹوں ہے جماعت کوئیں پڑھار ہاہوگا؟
hours? What will Zahid have been	زابددو كمنول عكيا كرر بابوكا؟
doing for two hours?? What will Zahid not have	زابددو تسنول سے کیائیس کررہا ہوگا؟
heen doing for two house?	

Exercise

Put the verbs in brackets and change the sentences into the Future Perfect or the Future Perfect Progressive tense:

- 1. I (make) cakes for two hours.
- He (cut) down a tree since noon.
- We (live) here since 2003.
- 4. That pipe (leak) for a long time.
- 5. I (drive) for ten years.
- It (snow) for three days.
- You (play) all night.
- 8. He (speak) for an hour now.
- 9. We (shop) all evening:
- 10. She (study) English for three years.
- 11. I (walk) six kilo meters.
- 12. I (walk) for one hour.
- 13. He (sleep) since 8 o'clock.
- 14. Huma (make) Kabab.

- We (write) letters.
- 16. We (write) for three hours.
- 17. The boy (eat) ice cream.
- 18. He (eat) since I arrived.
- 19. I (work) for him for five years.
- 20. She just (say) him good-bye.

Change into negative and interrogative:

- 1. He will have been working for two hours.
- 2 She will have been playing since evening.
- 3. It will have been raining since 8 a.m.
- 4. The cattle will have been grazing since noon.
- 5. Birds will have been singing since early morning.
- 6. We shall have been watching the T.V for two hours.
- 7. His dogs will have been barking for half an hour.
- His brother will have swimming in the river since sunset.
- g. She will have been sleeping for two hours.
- 10. It will have been hailing for twenty minutes.

Translate the following into English:

1- مال شام ہے پودوں کو پانی دے رہا ہوگا۔
2- وہ تین دن ہے سکول نہیں جاری ہوگا۔
3- عاطف کانی دیر ہے پیٹنگیں اڑا رہا ہوگا۔
4- شازیہ تھے گیت گارہی ہوگا۔
5- الونما ذا داکر رہے ہوں گے۔
6- دودومال ہے پہال دہ رہے ہوں گے۔

- 15. We (write) letters.
- 16. We (write) for three hours.
- 17. The boy (eat) ice cream.
- 18. He (eat) since I arrived.
- 19. I (work) for him for five years.
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- She will have been sleeping for two hours.
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Translate the following into English:

, Linguis	
مال شام سے پودوں کو پانی دے رہا ہوگا۔	-1
وه تین دن ہے سکول نہیں جارہی ہوگی۔	-2
عاطف کافی در سے پٹنگس اڑار ہاہوگا۔	-3
شازیر سے گیت گارہی ہوگی۔	4
الونمازاداكرر به بول ك_	-5
وهدومال عيمال ده دعمول گ	-6

The state of the s	
- とりによりながりとののるに	-7
چیزای کانی در ہے گھٹی بجار ہا ہوگا؟	-8
وهو لی دو گفتوں سے کیڑے دھور ہا ہوگا۔	-9
ہم دو گھنٹوں سے ٹی وی د کھےرہوں گے۔	-10
وہ صبح سے اپنا سبق یاد کررہی ہوگی۔	-11
وہ میں سے اخبار نہیں پڑھ رہے ہوں گے۔	-12
بے کانی دیر سے شور کرد ہے ہوں گے۔	-13
کیا تین دن سے بارش ہور بی ہوگی؟	-14
عائشہ فتہ بھرے کیڑے ی رہی ہوگی۔	-15
لوگ منے سے قرآن پاک کی تلادت کرد ہے ہوں گے۔	.16
وه بچین سے نماز پڑھ رہا ہوگا۔	_17
كياني ايك كھنے ہے كھيل رہموں كے؟	_18
وه دوماه ے کام نہیں کررہا ہوگا۔	_19
کیا ابوایک ماہ سے دفتر جارہے ہوں گے؟	_20
Defeat Progressive	ۇك:

نوٹ: Perfect Progressive کے Passive Voice کا استعال بہت ہی نایاب ہاں گئے یہ جمانہیں بنائے جائے لیکن گرامر کی روسے بیمکن جملے ہیں۔

Revision of Tenses

نقل عال مطلق (Present Indefinite Tense): ای شی verb ک میکی قاری استعال كى جاتى باورسواليد بنانے كے لئے doldoes نقرے كثروع ميں اور تق كے لئے 00 subject of not/does not کے بعد استعال کیا جاتا ہے۔ subject of not/does not لے استعال کرتے تیں۔اور Do کوl, we, you, they کے گے۔

Does/Do

Atif: Do you read English?

Akbar: Yes, I do.

Atif: Does Huma come to

your house?

8

9

0

Akbar: Yes, she comes

sometimes.

come to you?

come.

Atif: Do you stay in Karachi?

Akbar: No, I stay in Lahore.

عاطف: كياتم الكريزى يرصة مو؟ ا كبر: بان مين انكريزي يزهتا مول-عاطف: كما بهاتمهار عكر آتى ہے؟

ا كبر: بال وه جمعي تحيي آتى ہے۔

عاطف: کیادوس عدوست بھی تہارے یا ک SUT Z TU?

Akbar: Yes, others also كالريال ووست بحل ير عال آك Akbar: Yes, others also

عاطف: كياتم كرا جي رية مو؟

اكم بنين من لا بورد بتا بول-

B

نعل حال جاری (Present Continuous Tense): اس کو بنانے کے گے

Subject کے بعد lis/are/am کی ing کی کا بعد Subject کی فارم لگائی جاتی ہے۔اور مواليدك لئے is/am/are شروع على اور منى كے لئے not كوسادہ جلد على is/am/are كوسادہ جلد على not we, you, of are الكالياجات am كاكك he, she, it is الاعتاج we, you, والكالياجات they کے لئے استعال کرتے ہیں۔

Is/Are/Am

اقبال: کیا یک کتاب تم طاش کردی ہو؟ Iqbal: Is this book you are

looking for?

Maria: Yes, this is it.

same book?

Maria: No, that is different

one.

Iqbal: Are you not going to

market now?

Maria: No, I am not.

Government service.

Maria: No, he is a الدتاجرين عرب والدتاجرين

businessman.

preparing for some

examination?

for the P.C.S.

مارية: بال يك كتاب شن اللاش كردى بول-

اقبال: کیاسعدیای کتاب کویڑھ رہی ہے؟

مار ہے جیس وہ دوسری کتاب ہے۔

ا قبال: كياتم اب بازارنبين جار بي بهو؟

مارىد بنيس بين ازارنيس جاري بول-

اقبال: کیاتمہارے والد سرکاری لازم ہیں؟ Iqbal: Is your father in

اتال: کیاتمہاراہمائی کی استحان کی تاری کردہ Jabal: Is your brother

Maria: Yes, he is preparing مارىية: بال وه يل سي المحال كى تيارى كرر با

نقل عال ممل (Present Perfect Tense): اس شارادی افعال Has/Have استمال ہوتے ہیں ج Subject کے بعد سادہ ش ادر سوالے شی سیلے اور شقی شی してこうしまりは3rdでverbにいいしてというして not/have not

Has/Have

Sajid: Have you written any

ابد كاتم نے ملى كوكوئى خطالعاب؟

letter to Salma?

Khan: Yes, I have written

خان: بال يس قراح الصاب

to her.

ابد: کیااس نے تمہارے خط کا تواب دیا ہے؟ Sajid: Has she replied to

your letter?

Khan: No, she hasn't.

خال بنیں اس نے نبیں دیا۔

Sajid: Have you taken your

ماجد: كياتم في كمانا كماليا؟

meals?

Khan: No, I had a heavy المنتكافي كياتها _ الله المعالمة كالمائي كالمنتكافي كياتها _ المعالم المعالمة المعالمة

breakfast in the morning.

Sajid: Did you go to his

ماجد: كياتم ال كر كم ك تقري

place?

Khan: No, I have yet to go.

خان بنیں ایکی گھ کو جاتا ہے۔

D

نفل عال کمل جاری (Present Perfect Continuous Tense): ال الدادى افعال Have been اور Have been ين اور verb كى vi رم استعال ہوتی ہے۔ منفی کے لئے ان کے درمیان not اور سوالیہ میں اس کوفقرہ کے شروع میں لکھتے ہیں اور وقت ے متعین کے لئے since اور for استعال کرتے ہیں iqbalkalmati.blogspot.com

Has been/ Have been

Qasim: What have you

been doing since morning?

Khalid: I have been

reading this book since

morning.

Qasim: Has it been raining

here also since yesterday?

Khalid: Yes, it has been

raining, but intermittently.

Qasim: Has the water been

boiling for long?

boiling only for a little time.

37:53 2011

خالد: ين على عبد كاب يزهد باءول-

قاسم: كياكل سے يہاں بھى بارش ہورى ہے؟

خالد: بال بوراى بيروك ذك رك

قاسم: كياياني كافي دريائل راع؟

خالد بنیں ایھی تھوڑی در ہے۔ ی اُئل رہا ہے۔ Khalid: No, it has been

Important Points

حب ذيل جملول كوبغورد يكهيے۔

You are writing a letter.

You have written a letter.

تم خطاكور بي مو-ने स्विष्ठि चेतर-

(Interrogative) جلول ش اس طرح بدلا جاسكا ہے۔

(Negative)

(Interrogative)

- 1. You are not writing a 1. Are you writing a letter? letter.
- 2. You have not written a 2. Have you written a letter. letter?

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آ ب نے دیکھا کہ تمام جملوں کو منفی جملہ میں بدلنے کے لئے معاول تعل are, have ك بعد not جوز تايوتا ہے۔ اى طرح سواليہ جملوں ميں معاون فعل are, have جملے كر شروع میں آ گئے ہیں۔ اس طرح ہے ہمیں معلوم ہو گیا کہ Present Continuous Tense اور Present Perfect Tense میں ہے تمام جملوں سے منفی اور سوالیہ جملے آسانی سے بنائے -Ut = 6

اب Present Indefinite Tense کاٹال کیجے۔

You write a letter.

1- تمالك خط لكنة بو-

I read English.

2- ين الكريزى يو هتا يول - 2

اب ان کے منفی اور سوالیہ جملوں کود تکھتے۔ (Negative)

(Interrogative)

I do not write a letter. 2. Do you write a letter?

I do not read English.Do I read English?

د کھنے ذکورہ بالا جلول میں Do الگ سے جوڑا گیا ہے۔ اگر Tense میں Do یا Does جوڑ دیا جاتا ہے۔ تب وہ منفی یا سوالیہ بن جاتے ہیں Do کا استعال جمع فاعل کے ساتھ اور Does کا واحد فاعل کے ساتھ ہوتا ہے۔

زادای (Past Tense) زادات

E

فعل ماضي مطلق (Past Indefinite Tense): اس مصلق وررى فارم استعال کے بیں۔ سوالیہ کے لئے Did استعال کرتے ہیں اور منفی کے لئے Did not اور verb کی پہلی فارم استعال كرتے بى -

Did

Teacher: Did you get up early yesterday?

احتاني: كياتم كل جلدي الحين؟

Has been/ Have been

Qasim: What have you

been doing since morning?

Khalid: I have been

reading this book since

morning.

here also since yesterday?

Khalid: Yes, it has been

raining, but intermittently.

Qasim: Has the water been

boiling for long?

خالد بنیس ابھی تھوڑی در سے بی اُٹل رہا ہے۔ Khalid: No, it has been

boiling only for a little time.

تام: تم ع المربه ؟

خالد: یل سے سے کاب یا صربابوں۔

عاسم: کیاکل ہے یہاں بھی بارش ہورہی ہے؟ Qasim: Has it been raining

خالد: بال مورى بيردك دكر

قاسم: كياياني كافي درية ألل راع؟

Important Points

حب ذيل جملوں كوبغورد يكھئے.

You are writing a letter.

You have written a letter.

تم خطالهد برو تم خطاكم يكي بو_

(Interrogative) جلول میں اس طرح بدلا جاسکتا ہے۔

(Negative)

(Interrogative)

- 1. You are not writing a 1. Are you writing a letter? letter.
- 2. You have not written a 2. Have you written a letter? www.iqbalkalmati.blogspot.com letter.

آب نے دیکھا کہ تمام جملوں کو منفی جملہ میں بدلنے کے لئے معاول فعل are, have کے بعد not جوڑ تا پڑتا ہے۔ ای طرح سوالیہ جملوں میں معاون تعل are, have جملے کے شروع یں آ گئے ہیں۔ اس طرح ہے ہمیں معلوم ہو گیا کہ Present Continuous Tense اور Present Perfect Tense میں سے تمام جلوں سے منفی اور سوالیہ جملے آسانی سے بنائے حاکتے ہڑا۔

ابPresent Indefinite Tense کاٹال کیجے۔

You write a letter.

1- تمالك خط لكصة بو-

I read English.

2- يس انگريزي ير هتا مول-

اب ان کے منفی اور سوالیہ جملوں کود تکھتے۔

(Negative)

(Interrogative)

- I do not write a letter. 2. Do you write a letter?
- 3. I do not read English. 4. Do I read English?

و یکھے ذکورہ بالا جملوں میں Do الگ ہے جوڑا گیا ہے۔ اگر Tense میں Do Does جوڑ دیا جاتا ہے۔ تب وہ منفی یا سوالیہ بن جاتے ہیں Do کا استعمال جمع فاعل کے ساتھ اور Does کاواحدفاعل کےساتھ ہوتا ہے۔

زاھای (Past Tense)

E

تعلی مطلق (Past Indefinite Tense): اس میں verb کی دوسری فارم استعال كتي برواليك لخ Did استعال كرتے بين اور منفى كے لئے Did not ك كيك فارم استعال كرتے ہيں۔ .

Did

Teacher: Did you get up

استانى: كياتم كل جلدى أتفين؟

early yesterday?

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Nadia: Yes, madam, I got

ناد : يى بال محر ما الله علدى التى -

up early.

استان: کیاتم نے ڈیل روٹی اور کھن کھایا؟ Teacher: Did you have

bread and butter?

Nadia: Yes madam, I did.

you at noon?

Nadia: No, she didn't.

Teacher: Did you write this

essay at night?

but my brother did.

ادر : في بال محرّ من في كالا-احانی: کیارانی تمیارے یا ک در پیرکوآ لی کی؟ Teacher: Did Rani come to

> نادسي وويكل آلى استاني: كيارات كوتم في مضمون لكها تحا؟

بعائي تيكها

نعل ماضی جاری (Past Continuous Tense): اس ش المادی افعال was/were استعال کرتے ہی اور تنی کے لئے wasn't حوالیہ عی we. Were リュュニュー LI, he, she, it was - いことがwas/were you, they کے لئے استعال کرتے ہیں۔

Was/Were

Teacher: Were you out for

shopping yesterday?

Rana: Yes, sir, I was.

reading a book while

استاد: كياتم كل مازار كي تقيع؟

رانا: بى بال صاحب: يى بازار كيا تقار احاد: کیاتم علے طلے کا بیس پڑھ رے Teacher: Were you not

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walking?

Rana: Yes sir, I was reading a book while walking.

Teacher: Was Sadia also

reading while walking?

Rana: No, she was just

listening.

استاد: کیاتمہارے گھر میں تمہاری بھو یکی گاری Teacher: Was your aunt

singing at your house?

Rana: No, it was my sister.

Kashif: Were you studying

English?

Saeed: Yes, we were

learning English.

رانا: بى بال جناب: يى چلتے چلتے ہى كتاب پڑھ رہاتھا۔

استاد: كياسعديه بهي چلتے چلتے پڙھر بي تھي؟

رانا: نبین وه صرف شن ربی تقی _

رانا بنیں میری بہن گار ہی تھی۔ کاشف: کیاتم انگلش پڑھ رہے تھے؟

سعید: ہاں ہم انگلش سیکھ رہے تھے۔

G

نغل ماضی مکمل (Past Perfect Tense): اس میں امدادی افعال had کو استعمال کرتے میں منفی میں had not اور سوالیہ میں had کوفقرے کے شروع میں لگاتے ہیں۔

Had

Kamal: Had you not gone

to cinema?

Sofia: No, I had not.

Rana: Had he closed the

shop?

Sadia: Yes, he had.

كمال: كياتم سينمانبين كالع تقير؟

صوفیہ بہیں میں سینمانہیں گیا۔ رانا: کیاوہ دوکان بند کر چکا تھا؟

معدية بال وه دوكان بندكر چكاتها_

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Rana: Had he not met you

till yesterday?

Sadia: No, he hadn't.

Rana: Had you not gone to

play yesterday?

Saeed: No, I had not gone

to play yesterday.

رانا: كياوه آپ كوكل تكنبيس ملاتها؟

سعديه بنبيس وهكل تك ججھے نبيس ملاتھا۔ رانا كماتم كل كلينتين كيَّ تقي؟

معد بنین میں کل کھلے نبیں گیا تھا۔

H

فعل ماضی مکمل جاری (Past Perfect Continuous Tense): اس شرا امدادی فعل Had been استعال کرتے ہیں اور verb کی ing والی فارم استعال کرتے ہیں منفی کے لے had not been اور سوالیہ میں had فقرہ کے شروع میں لگاتے ہیں اور وقت کی مدت بتائے کے لئے since اور for استعال کرتے ہیں۔

Had been

studying for last two hours vesterday?

منتین: بال کیونکہ میں اینا کام ختم کر کے قلم Attiq: Yes, because I had

been planning to watch a movie after finishing my work.

Rafiq: But, why Atif also رفيق اليكن تمهار الماته عاطف محمى كيول براه الماته had been studying with you?

Rafiq: Had you been رفيق: كياتم كل يجهل دو كلفظ ع يراهد م 95

ويكهن كااراده كررباتها_

(481)

also been insisting on going with me for the film.

لخ ضد کرر با تھا۔

رفيق: مرتمهارى والده صاحبية كهدرى تفيس كرتم was saying that you had چکے دوستوں کے ساتھ گھو شے کا پروگرام بنارے been planning to go out with some friends.

عثیق: ہاں پہلے ہم ایبائی کچھوچ رہے تھ کر Attiq: Yes, previously we had been planning something of the sort, but later we changed our programme.

بعديس بروگرام بدلا۔

Important Points

اب ہم Past Tense کے سب جملوں سے منفی اور سوالیہ جملے بنا سکتے ہیں۔اس کا طریقدوہی ہے جو پہلے بیان کیا جاچکا ہے۔ Past Indefinite Tense بیں did معاون فعل -c 116110h

Past Perfect שש was, were Past Continuous Tense had میں had کے بعد منفی جملوں میں not بڑھ جاتا ہے۔ ای طرح سوالیہ جملوں میں میں معاون فعل had بالفر had جملوں میں سب سے پہلے استعال کئے جاتے ہیں۔مثلاً Affir: I ate bread and butter. عين في اور كص كايا-

Neg: I did not eat bread Int: Did I eat bread and butter? and butter.

Tenses, Active & Passive Voice, Direct & Indirect

Affir: You were reading a

تمایک کتاب پڑھدے تھے۔

book

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Int: Neg: You were not reading

Were you reading a

a book.

book?

Affir: You had read a book.

تم في ايك كتاب يزه لاهي-

Neg: You had not read a

Int: Had you read a

book.

book?

Affir: You had been reading a عَمْ وَ كُفْتُ مِنْ كُمَّابِ يُرْهُدِ بِي تَقْدِ حَالِيةً كُمَّابِ يُرْهُدِ بِي تَقْدِ

book since two hours.

Neg: You had not been Int: Had you been

reading a book since

reading a book since

two hours.

two hours?

زمانهٔ متنقبل (Future Tense)

(1) فعل مستقبل مطلق (Future Indefinite Tense): این مین ایدادی تعل will/shall ستعال کرتے ہیں اور منفی کے لئے will/shall کے بعد not الگاتے ہیں جکہ سوالیہ میں will/shall فقرہ کے شروع میں لگاتے ہیں۔اور shall کو we اور اے ساتھ استعال کرتے ہیں جِکدا, we, he, she, it, they will جبکدا

Shall/Will

Rashid: Will you play?

Atif: No, I won't.

Rashid: Will you come

tomorrow?

راشد: كياتم كھيلو كي؟ عاطف بنہیں میں نہیں کھیلوں گا۔ راشد: كماتم كل آؤك؟

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Atif: Yes, I'll come.

Rashid: Will you stay here

tonight?

Atif: No, I'll go back.

Rashid: Will you see Rana

on Friday?

عاطف بنیں میں گھر برتمہاراانتظار کروں گا۔ Atif: No, I'll wait for you at

home.

عائف الإراجي والإل حاؤل أكاب راشد: كياتم جعدكورانات الوكع؟

راشد كياتم رات كويرال فهروك

こういうしきしい 上上し

(2) فعل متقبل جارى (Future Continuous Tense): اس شي الدادي فعل النا be/shall be استعال ہوتے ہیں۔ verb کی ingوال فام جبکہ منفی میں will/shall کے بعد not اوراس کے بعد علاقے بین اور والے بن will/shall فقرہ کے شروع بین لگاتے ہیں۔

Stiall be/Will be

train at this time tomorrow?

reach Jhelum at this time.

Nadeem: Shall we not be

playing match at this time?

Sohail: Yes, of course we'll

be.

Nadeem: Shall we be

coming to Lahore again and

again?

Sohail: Yes, I'll be shout to שליון שלי שליים וויים און איניים א

نديم كيا بم كل اس وقت تي نبيل كيل ا

سيل بالناس وت م الاسلام بالناس

عري كيام لا يوريا إن تريي كي

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Sohail: No, we won't be.

الم المين الم الراركين آسرين كار

K

(3) نعل ممل متقبل (Future Perfect Tense): ال من الدادي فعل الاستقبال استمال کرتے ہیں اور verb کی تیری قارم استمال کرتے ہیں۔اور verb کی تیری قارم استمال کرتے ہیں۔اور not کرونان کا کرفتی بناتے ہیں اور سوالے عی will/shall فقرہ کے شروع میں استعال کرتے ہیں۔

Shall have/Will have

Sadia: Will she have gone?

Rabia: No, she wouldn't

سعديه: كياوه جاچكي ډوكي؟

have.

Sadia: Will you be back

from Multan by next month?

Rabia: Yes, I should be

back by then.

Sadia: You will have taken

your test by this time

tomorrow?

chapter of my life would be

OVET.

Sadia: Will you have

passed tenth class

examination by the next

year?

معدیہ: کیاتم الکے مینے تک ملتان ہے آ جی ہو

رابعہ: ہاں تب تک وہاں ہے آ چکی ہوں گی۔

سعدیہ: کل اس وقت تک تم امتحان دے چک ہو

رابعة بال مين اين زعر كالك ايم بالفي حرك Rabla: Yes, an important

معدیه: کیاتم الکے سال دسویں پاس کرچکی : و گن

Rabia: Yes, I should have

passed it by that time.

Sadia: Will the elections be

over by March?

Rabia: Yes, the elections

will have completed by

March.

Sadia: Will your brother

have returned from

Canada?

Rabia: No, he would not

have.

رابد: بال میں تب تک اے پاس کر چکی ہول گی۔

معدیه: کیاا نتخابات مارچ تک ہو پکے ہوں گے؟

رابعہ: ہاں امتخابات مارج تک ہوجا کیں گے۔

سعدیہ: کیاتمہارابھائی کینیزاے آچکا ہوگا؟

رابعہ بنیں وہ بیں آ چکے ہوں گے۔

(4) نعل مستقبل کمبل جاری (Future Perfect Continuous Tense): ای will/shall اخلاصتعبل کرتے ہیں اور منفی کے لئے will/shall استعبال کرتے ہیں اور منفی کے لئے shall/will have been میں استعبال کرتے ہیں اور منفی کے لئے have کے have کے بعد binot کے بین جکہ سالیہ میں استعبال کرتے ہیں۔ اور verb کی since اور since اور تنہیں۔ اس وقت کے متعین کے لئے since اور مستعبال کرتے ہیں۔ اس وقت کے متعین کے لئے since اور متعیال کرتے ہیں۔ اس وقت کے متعین کے لئے since اور متعیال کرتے ہیں۔ اس وقت کے متعین کے لئے since

Shall have been/Will have been

Basharat: Will you have אילוב: צול לטוט ניד נו באבל של been sleeping tomorrow at this time?

Naveed: No, probably I shall have been studying at

this time?

Basharat: And, what will

your brother, Sajid have

b∈en doing?

Naveed: He will have been

preparing to leave for

Lahore.

Basharat: Will the

policeman have been

interrogating the

pick-pocket at this time?

Naveed: No, he will have

been on his round.

بشارت: اورتمها را بھائی 'ساجد کیا کردیا ہوگا؟

نويد بنين شايديس اس وقت يزهد بابول كا؟

نوید دولا بورجانے کی تیاری کررہا ہوگا۔

بشارت: کیااس وفت سپاہی جیب کتر ہے ہے یو چھتا چھ کرر ہاہوگا؟

نويد بنهيس وه گشت كرر با بوگا_

Important Points

الین اگر ۱,We کے ساتھ will کا اور They, You, He, She وغیرہ کے ساتھ shall کا استعال ہوتا ہے۔ تو وہاں کچے ارادے کا مطلب لگاتا ہے۔ جیسے shall not play (2) You shall not return tomorrow.

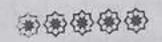
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نے کل نہ کھیلنے کا ارادہ کیا ہے۔ یا میں کل یا لکل نہ کھیلوں گائم قطعی نہیں لوٹو گے۔ ای طرح ذیل کے جملوں کو ذہن نشین کیجئے۔

- 1- I will succeed or die in the attempt.
- 2- You shall finish with your work before you leave the office
- 3- He shall obey, whether he likes it or not.

- 1- بیں یا تو کا میاب ہوجاؤں گایا کوشش کرتے کرتے مرجاؤں گا۔
- 2- تمہیں دفتر ہے چھٹی کرنے ہے پہلے اپنا کام ختم کرنا ہوگا۔
 - 3- وه چا ہے نہ چا ہے اسے تھم ضرور ماننا پڑے گا۔

نوت: بول جال کی زبان ش االله کائی ایش استدال موتا بدر و اختصار سے کام لیاجاتا ہے یعنی will کو subject pronouns میں کے مائڈ پیستے ہیں۔ مثلاً We'll, He'll, الا اللہ won't کے مائڈ will کی سے ہیں۔



Change of Voice

نعل معروف (Active Voice) ہے فعل مجبول (Passive Voice) میں بدلتے وقت مندرجہ ذیل ہاتوں کا خیال رکھیں۔ ویسے تو تمام بارہ کے بارہ Tenses کے Passive Voice ممکن ہیں لیکن عام طور -1 رِنُو Tenses کِنُعل مِجُهُول (Passive Voice) بنائے جاتے ہیں۔ لیتن - こしとしば Passive Voice L Perfect Continuous Passive Voice میں بمیشقل کی تیسر ک فارم استعال ہوتی ہے۔ -2 تمام جملوں میں امدادی فعل بدلنے سے زمانہ بدل جاتا ہے۔ -3 اگر doer کاذ کرکر نا بوتو by لگا کر جملے کے آخریس کی سکتے ہیں۔ -4 اگر doer (فاعل) Pronoun بوتواس کی مفعولی حالت استعمال کرتے ہیں۔ -5 ذیل میں مثالوں سے ہر Tense کی الگ الگ وضاحت کی گئی ہے۔ تا کہ آپ کوان کی پیجان میں کوئی دشواری ندہو۔

1. Indefinite Tense

He writes a letter. Active: (Present) Passive: A letter is written by him. Active: He wrote a letter. (Past) Passive: A letter was written by him. Active: He will write a letter. (Future) A letter will be written by him. Passive: 2. Continuous Tense

He is writing a letter. Active: (Present)

A letter is being written by him. Passive:

He was writing a letter. Active: (Past)

A letter was being written by him. Passive:

He will be writing a letter. Active: (Future)

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passive: A letter will be being written by him.

3. Perfect Tense

Active: He has written a letter.

(Present)

passive: A letter has been written by him.

Active: He had written a letter.

(Past)

passive: A letter had been written by him.

Active: He will have written a letter.

(Future)

Passive: A letter will have been written by him.

يادر تحين:

Voice بدلنے کے لئے یعن فاعل کی جگہ مفعول کو بدلنے کے لئے دو چیزوں کا خیال مطنا

اشرضروری ہے۔

(i) کی جملے میں فاعل کومفعول اور مفعول کو فاعل بنا دیا جاتا ہے۔ جیسے عاطف (فاعل) نے آصف کو مارا۔ .Atif hit Asif نعل متعدی میں بیہوجائے گا۔ آصف، عاطف کے

ذریعهاراگیا۔.Asif was killed by Atif

(ii) فعلی شکل بدل جاتی ہے۔ یعنی کی بھی زمانہ (Tense) میں اس کا فعل Participle میں بدل رکھوں اس کا فعل do, doing میں بدل کر done بوجائے گا۔ اور دوسر بے اس کے ساتھ ایک معاول فعل sis, was, be, has, been اس کے ساتھ ایک معاول فعل معروف (Active Voice) کو فعل فعل معروف (Active Voice) کو فعل بجول (Passive Voice) میں بدلنے کی مثالیس دی گئی ہیں۔

1. Present Indefinite Tense

فاعل کے بعد is/are/amاور پھر تعلی کی تیسری فارم ہولگانے ہے۔مثلا:

Active: She helps the poor.

Passive: The poor are helped by her.

Active: He likes mangoes.

Passive: Mangoes are liked by him.

Active: He makes tea.

Passive: Tea is made by him.

Active: She invites me.

Passive: I am invited by her.

Active: She does not tell me.

Passive: I am not told by her.

Active: Do I post her the letter?

Passive: Is the letter posted her by me?

2. Past Indefinite Tense

فاعل کے بعد was/were ور پھر فعل کی تیسری فارم لگانے ہے۔مثلاً:

Active: We took food.

Passive: Food was taken by us.

Active: She washed the car.

Passive: The car was washed by her.

Active: Sohail bought books.

Passive: Books were bought by Sohail.

Active: He washed clothes.

Passive: Clothes were washed by him.

Active: They did not see a tiger.

Passive: A tiger was not seen by them.

Active: Did I eat mangoes?

Passive: Were mangoes eaten by me?

3. Future Indefinite Tense

فاعل کے بعد shall be/will be اوراس کے بعد فعل کی تیسری فارم لگاتے مثلاً:

Active: He will take tea.

Passive: Will be taken by him.

Active: We shall read the newspapers.

Passive: The newspaper will be read by us.

Active: She will write a letter.

Passive: A letter will be written by her.

Active: She will help me.

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Passive: I shall be helped by her.

Active: We shall not build a house.

Passive: A house will not be built by us.

Active: Who will play cricket.

Passive: By whom will cricket be played?

4. Present Continuous Tense

فاعل کے بعد is/are/amکے بعد beingاور پھر فعل کی تیسری فارم لگاتے ہیں۔ مثلاً:

Active: He is playing chess.

Pasive: Ches is being played by him.

Active: He is doing his work.

Passive: His work is being done by him.

Active: Huma is washing dishes.

Passive: Dishes are being washed by Huma.

Active: She is inviting me.

Passive: I am being invited by her.

Active: They are not taking tea.

Passive: Tea is not being taken by them.

Active: Why are they knocking at the door?

Passive: Why is the door being knocked at by them?

5. Past Continuous Tense

فاعل کے بعد was/were کے بعد being اور پھر فعل کی تیسری فارم لگاتے ہیں۔مثلاً:

Active: She was making tea.

Passive: Tea was being made by her.

Active: He was writing a letter.

Passive: A letter was being written by him.

Active: Atif was taking tea.

Passive: Tea was being taken by Atif.

Active: We were playing cricket.

Passive: Cricket was being played by us.

Active: She was eating apples.

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Passive: Apples were not being eaten by her.

Active: Was Sohail telling a lie.

Passive: Was a lie being told by Sohail?

6. Future Continuous Tense

فاعل کے بعد will/shall کے بعد being اور پھر فعل کی تیسری فارم لگاتے ہیں ۔ مثلاً:

Active: They will be writing a letter.

Passive: A letter will be being written by them.

Active: We shall be reading the books.

Passive: The books will be being read by us.

Active: Atif will be taking tea.

Passive: Tea will be being taken by Atif.

Active: He will be telling a lie.

Passive: A lie will be being told by him.

7. Present Perfect Tense

فاعل کے بعد has/have been اور پھر فعل کی تیسری فارم لگاتے ہیں _مثلاً:

Active: He has done his work.

Passive: His work has been done by him.

Active: Atif has eaten rice.

Passive: Rice has been eaten by Atif.

Active: He has taken tea.

Passive: Tea has been taken by him.

Active: I have helped him.

Passive: He has been helped by me.

Active: Umar has not shut the door.

Passive: The door has not been shut by Umar.

Active: How have you started the car?

Passive: How has the car been started by you?

8. Past Perfect Tense

فاعل کے بعد had been اور پیرفعل کی تیسری فارم لگاتے ہے۔ مثلاً:

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Active: I had invited my friend.

passive: My friend had been invited by me.

Active: We had told him.

Passive: He had been told by us.

Active: Kashif had taken tea.

Passive: Tea had been taken by Kashif.

Active: Aisha had made food.

Passive: Food had been made by Aisha.

Active: They had not done their work.

Passive: Their work had not been done by them.

Active: Why had he beaten her?

Passive: Why had she been beaten by him?

9. Future Perfect Tense

فاعل کے بعد shall have been will have been اور پیرفعل کی تیسری

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Active: They will have taken food.

Passive: Food will have been taken by them.

Active: He shall have bought apples.

Passive: Apples will have been bought by him.

Active: She will have taken tea.

Passive: Tea will have been taken by her

Active: We will have finished work.

Passive: Work will have been finished by us.

Active: They shall not have played cricket.

Passive: Cricket will not have been played by them.

Active: Will He have cleaned the rooms?

Passive: Will the rooms have been cleaned by him?

تمام Passive Voice کے Penses فارمولوں کی صورت میں:

Indefinite

S + is/ are/ am + V (iii) + O. (Present)

S + was/ were + V (iii) + O. (Past)

S + will be/ shall be + V (iii) + O. (Future)

Progressive

S + is/ are/ am + being + V (iii) + O. (Present)

S + was/ were + being + V (iii) + O. (Past)

S + shall be/ will be + being + V (iii) + O. (Future)

Perfect

S + nave/ has + been + V (iii) + O. (Present)

S + had + been + V (iii) + O. (Past)

S + Shall/ Will + have + been + V (iii) + O. (Future)

Perfect Progressive

S + have/ has + been being + V (iii) + since/ for + point of time/period of time. (Present)

S + had + been being + V (iii) + since/for + point of time/period of time. (Past)

S + shall/ will + have been being + V (iii) + since/ for + point of time/period of time.

- (Future)

Explanation

ورج بالافارمولوں میں S لیمنی فاعل (subject) سے مرادوہ لفظ ہے جس پر کام واقع ہوا ہے کیونکہ Passive Voice میں Passive کراستعال کرتے ہیں اگر کیمی Active Voice میں دومفعول ہوں یعنی ایک جاندارادردوسرا بے جان تو آپ جاندارکو Passive Voice کا فاعل بنائیں۔

· Passive Voice کاکوئی بھی جملہ ہواس میں اصل فعل کی تیسری فارم استعال ہوتی ہے۔ ہے۔ Tense بدلتے وقت ہم تیسری فارم کوئیس چھیڑا جاتا بلکہ صرف امدادی فعل کو بدلتے ہیں۔

(1) فاعل کے بعد is/ are/ am کے بعد اگر فعل کی تیسری فارم ہوتو یہ is/ are/ am فعل کے ابعد اگر فعل کی تیسری فارم ہوتو یہ Passive Voice جملہ ہوتا ہے۔

(2) فاعل کے بعد was/ were کے بعد اگر فغل کی تیسری فارم ہوتو یہ Past Passive Voice کا Indefinite جملہ ہوتا ہے۔

(3) فاعل کے بعد shall/ will کے بعد be یعد be یعد shall/ will کے بعد Indefinite ہے۔

(4) فاعل کے بعد آگر is/ are/ am اور پھر فعل کی تیسری فارم ہوتو یہ Present Progressive کی Passive Voice جملہ ہوتا ہے۔

(5) فاعل کے بعد اگر was/ were کے بعد being اور پھر فعل کی تیسری فارم ہوتو یہ Passive Voicely Past Progressive جملہ ہوتا ہے۔

(6) فاعل کے بعدا گرshall be/ will be کے بعد being اور پھر فعل کی تیسری فارم ہوتو یہ Passive Voice Future Progressive جملہ ہوتا ہے۔

(7) فاعل کے بعد اگر have/ has کے بعد been اور پیرفعل کی تیسری فارم ہوتو یہ Passive Voicely Present Perfect جملہ ہوتا ہے۔

(8) فاعل کے بعد اگر had کے بعد been اور پھر فعل کی تیسری فارم ہوتو ہے Past (8) Passive Voice کی Past جملہ ہوتا ہے۔

(9) فاعل کے بعدا گر shall/ will کے بعد have been اور پھر فعل کی تیسر کی فارم ہوتو ہے Passive Voicely Future Perfect جملہ ہوتا ہے۔

نوٹ: اگرچہ Perfect Progressive کے Passive Voice کا استعال بہت ہی تایاب ہے لیکن گرامر کی روے میمکن جملے ہیں۔ How to Identify Passive Voice Sentence?

اب مندرجہ ذیل جملوں کوغور سے پڑھیں کہ Passive Voice اردو کے جملوں کی کیا بیان ہاورا ہے انگریزی میں کس طرح لکھتے ہیں۔ یہ جلے بہت ہی آسان ہوجا کیں گے اگر آپ یہ نوے کریں کہ جملوں میں تبدیلی کس طرح کی جاتی ہے۔ کیونکہ فعل کی اصل حالت کوتو بدلتے نہیں صرف بر Tense میں امدادی فعل کوتبدیل کرنے سے نیا Tense اور نیا جماری جاتا ہے۔ آپ ای رتیب کے جملے خود بنانے کی کوشش کیجئے۔ کیونکہ پہلے تین جملے Indefinite کے ہیں۔ پھر تین جملے Progressive کے ہیں اور پھر تین جلے Perfect کے ہیں۔

مندرجہ ذیل میں اُردو اور انگاش میں آمام Passive Voice کے Passive ک پیمان کی خاطر مختلف مثالیں وی گئی ہیں تا کہ آپ کی اچھی طرح ہے مشق اور پیمان ہوسکے۔

Example (i)

We are invited.

We were invited.

We shall be invited.

We are being invited.

We were being invited.

We shall be being invited.

We have been invited.

We had been invited.

We shall have been

invited.

ہمیں دعوت دی جالی ہے۔ ہمیں وعوت دی گئی۔ ہمیں دعوت دی جائے گی۔ ہمیں دعوت دی جار ہی ہے۔ ہمیں دعوت دی جار ہی تھی۔ ہمیں دعوت دی جار ہی ہوگی۔ ہمیں دعوت دی جا چکی ہے۔ ہمیں دعوت دی جا چکی تھی۔ ہمیں دعوت دی جا چکی ہوگی۔

Example (ii)

الحطرح مندرجه بالامثال يرغوركري www.iqbalkalmati.blogspot.com Atif is helped.

Atif was helped.

Atif will be helped.

Atif is being helped.

Atif was being helped.

Atif will be being helped.

Atif has been helped.

Atif had been helped.

Atif will have been helped.

عاطف کی مدد کی جاتی ہے۔ عاطف کی مدد کی جائے گی۔ عاطف کی مدد کی جارتی ہے۔ عاطف کی مدد کی جارتی ہیں ۔ عاطف کی مدد کی جارتی ہیوگ۔ عاطف کی مدد کی جارتی ہیوگ۔ عاطف کی مدد کی جارتی ہیوگ۔ عاطف کی مدد کی جا چکی ہیوگ۔

Example (iii)

We are waited for.

We were waited for.

We shall waited for.

We are being waited for.

We were being waited for.

We shall be being waited

for.

We have been waited for.

We had been waited for.

We shall have been

waited for.

الماراانظار کیاجاتا ہے۔ الماراانظار کیاجائےگا۔ الماراانظار کیاجائےگا۔ الماراانظار کیاجار ہاہے۔ الماراانظار کیاجار ہاتھا۔

ماراانظار کیا گیاہے۔ ماراانظار کیاجاچکا تھا۔ ماراانظار کیاجاچکا ہوگا۔

How to change Active Voice into Passive Voice ہم پہلے تفصیل سے سے کھ چکے ہیں کے Active Voice کے جملوں کو Passive Voice جلوں میں کیے تبدیل کیا جاتا ہے آئے اب مذید مثالوں کے ذریعے اس کو پھر دیکھتے ہیں۔ Example (i)

He like mangoes. Active:

Passive: Mangoes are liked by him.

Active: I make tea.

Passive: Tea is made by me.

Active: She invites me.

Passive: I am invited by her.

Active: Atif does not tell me.

Passive: I am not told by Atif.

Active: Does he post the letter?

Passive: Is the letter posted by him?

Active: Zubair washed the car.

Passive: The car is washed by Zubair.

Active: We did not see tiger.

Passive: A tiger was not seen by us.

Active: Did Atif eat mangoes?

Passive: Were mangoes eaten by Atif?

Active: Aisha bought books.

Passive: Books were bought by Aisha.

Active: Huma washed the clothes.

Passive: Clothes were washed by Huma.

Active: We shall read the newspapers.

Passive: The newspapers will be read by us.

Active: I shall write him a letter.

Passive: A letter will be written him by me.

Active: Anwar will help me.

Passive: I shall be helped by Anwar.

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Active: He will not build a house.

Passive: A house will not be built by him.

Active: He is doing my work.

Passive: My work is being done by him.

Active: Who will play cricket?

Passive: By whom will cricket be played?

Active: They are not taking tea.

Passive: Tea is not being taken by them.

Active: Why are you knocking at his door?

Passive: Why is his door being knocked by you?

Active: He is washing dishes.

Passive: Dishes are being washed by him.

Active: She is inviting me.

Passive: I am being invited by her.

Active: I was writing a letter.

Passive: A letter was being written by me.

Active: She was taking tea.

Passive: Tea was being taken by her.

Active: We were playing cricket.

Passive: Cricket was being played by us.

Active: Atif was not eating apples.

Passive: Apples were not being eaten by Atif.

Active: Were he telling a lie?

Passive: Was a lie being told by him?

Active: He had eaten rice.

Passive: Rice had been eaten by him.

Active: Akbar had taken tea.

Passive: Tea had been taken by Akbar.

Active: I have helped Atif.

Passive: Atif has been helped by me.

Active: Umar had not shut the door.

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Passive: The door had not been shut by Umar.

How had he started the car? Active:

Passive: How had the car been started by him?

Active: I had told him.

Passive: He had been told by me.

Active: Akbar had taken tea.

Pass 've: Tea had been taken by Akbar.

Active: Aisha had made food.

Passive: Food had been made by Aisha.

Active: We had not done our work.

Passive: Our work had not been done by us.

Why had you beaten him? Active:

Passive: Why had he been beaten by you?

I shall have bought apples. Active:

Passive: Apples will have been bought by me.

Active: He will have taken tea.

Passive: Tea will have been taken by him.

Active: They will have finished work.

Passive: Work will have been finished by them.

Active: We shall not have played cricket.

Passive: Cricket will not have been played by us.

Active: Will she have cleaned the table?

Passive: Will the table have been cleaned by her?

Active: Adeen learns his lesson.

Passive: Lesson is learnt by Adeen.

Active: We love Pakistan.

Passive: Pakistan is loved by us.

Active: Adeen bought a pen.

Passive: A pen was bought by Adeen.

Active: He is washing clothes.

Passive: Clothes are being washed by him.

Active: We were doing sums.

passive: Sums were being done by us.

Active: I has eaten rice.

Passive: Rice has been eaten by me.

Active: Aquel has broken a glass.

Passive: A glass has been broken by Aqeel.

Active: The teacher will teach us the lesson.

Passive: The lesson will be taught us by the teacher.

Active: She will be doing my work.

Passive: My work will be being done by her.

Active: She will have helped me.

Passive: I shall have been helped by her.

Active: I am doing his work.

Passive: His work is being done by me.

Active: He helps me.

Passive: I am helped by him.

Active: She took tea.

Passive: Tea was taken by her.

Active: Akbar drives the car.

Passive: The car is driven by Akbar.

Active: We have won the match.

Passive: The match has been done by us.

Active: She will make cake.

Passive: Cake will be made by her.

Active: I had written a letter.

Passive: A letter had been written by me.

Active: I beat him.

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Passive: He was beaten by me.

Active: He will be repairing T.V.

Passive: T.V. will be being repaired by him.

Active: They inform us.

Passive: We are informed by them.

Active: All the boys like him.

Passive: He is liked by all the boys.

Active: Mr. Bilal taught us.

Passive: We were taught by Mr. Bilal

Active: A dog has bitten the boys.

Passive: The boys have been bitten by a dog.

Active: She eats mangoes.

Passive: Mangoes are eaten by her.

Active: Atif made century.

Passive: Century was made by Atif.

Active: They do not help us.

Passive: We are not helped by them.

Active: Do you like mangoes?

Passive: Are mangoes liked by you?

Active: Why does he tell her?

Passive: Why is she told by him?

Active: He has sold his house.

Passive: His house has been sold by him.

Active: He took tea.

Passive: Tea was taken by him.

Active: Who stole my pen?

Passive: By whom my pen was stolen?

Active: Why did you invite him?

Passive: Why was he invited by you?

Active: They are playing cards.

Passive: Cards are being played by them.

Active: I shall invite her to dinner.

Passive: She will be invited to dinner by me.

Active: Atif was teaching us.

Passive: We were being taught by Atif.

Hùma will not do it carefully. Active:

passive: It will not be done carefully by Huma.

He was lighting the fire. Active:

passive: The fire was being lighted by him.

Help him, in this matter. Active:

Passive: He should be helped, in this matter.

Did you ring the bell? Active:

Passive: Was the bell rung by you?

We picked flowers. Active:

Passive: Flowers were picked by us.

Active: Why did the teacher punish us?

Pa sive: Why were we punished by the teacher.

Let him write a letter. Active:

Passive: Let the letter be written by him.

The police arrested him. Active:

Passive: He was arrested by the police.

The flood damaged the crops. Active:

Passive: They crops were damaged by the food.

The peon will ring the bell. Active:

Passive: The bell will be rung by the peon.

Active: He will not do this work.

This work will not be done by him. Passive:

The girls are singing a song. Active:

Passive: A song is being sung by the girls.

Was he driving a bus? Active:

Was a bus being driven by him? Passive:

Who winds the watch? Active:

Passive: By whom the watch is wound?

Let them play cricket. Active:

Let the cricket be played by them. Passive:

Will you light the lamp? Active:

Passive: Will the lamp be lighted by you?

Active: I look after the house.

Passive: The house is looked after by me.

Active: Who teaches English?

Passive: By whom is English taught?

Active: She cannot do this sum.

Passive: This sum cannot be done by her.

Active: Does he say his prayers?

Passive: Are his prayers said by him?

Active: She has done her work.

Passive: Her work has been done by her.

Active: Akbar set up a factory.

Passive: A factory was set up by Akbar.

Active: Do you laugh at me?

Passive: Am I laughed at by you?

Active: Atif married a poor girl.

Passive: A poor girl was married by Atif.

Active: Atif helped me.

Passive: I was helped by Atif.

Active: Who will teach me?

Passive: By whom will I be taught?

Active: Who solved these sum?

Passive: By whom will these sum be solved?

Active: When does he ring the bell?

Passive: When is the bell rung by him?

Active: Where do we play the game?

Passive: Where is the game played by us?

Active: Why was he writing a letter?

Passive: Why was a letter being written by him?

Active: I had told him.

Passive: He had been told by me

Active: He learns his lesson.

passive: His lesson is learnt by him.

Active: We love Pakistan.

Passive: Pakistan is loved by us.

Active: He bought a pen.

Passive: A pen was bought by him.

Active: She was washing clothes.

Passive: Clothes were being washed by her.

Active: They are doing sums.

Passive: Sums are being done by them.

Active: We had eaten rice.

Passive: Rice had been eaten by us.

Active: He had broken a glass.

Passive: A glass had been broken by him.

Active: The teacher will teach us the lesson.

Passive: The lesson will be taught us by the teacher.

Active: He will be doing my work.

Passive: My work will be being done by him.

Acitve: She will have helped me.

Passive: I shall have been helped by her.

Acitve: She is doing her work.

Passive: Her work is being done by her.

Acitve: She helps me.

Passive: I am helped by her.

Acitve: Atif took tea.

Passive: Tea was taken by Atif.

Acitve: Manzoor drives the car.

Passive: The car is driven by Manzoor.

Acitve: Our team had won the match.

Passive: The match had been won by our team.

Acitve: Huma will make cake.

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Passive: Cake will be made by Huma.

Acitve: Atif had written a letter.

Passive: A letter had been written by Atif.

Acitve: Adeen beat him.

Passive: He was beaten by Adeen.

Acitve: Zubair will be repairing T.V.

Passive: T.V. will be being repaired by Zubair.

Acitve: Usman inform us.

Passive: We are informed by Usman.

Active: All the boys like Amjad.

Passive: Amjad is liked by all the boys.

Active: A dog has bitten him.

Passive: He has been bitten by a dog.

Active: Manzoor made century.

Passive: Century was made by Manzoor.

Active: Does Khurram like mangoes?

Passive: Are mangoes liked by Khurram?

Active: Faisal has sold his house.

Passive: His house has been sold by Faisal.

Active: She took tea.

Passive: Tea was taken by her.

Active: Why did you invite Kiran?

Passive: Why was Kiran invited by you?

Active: I shall invite her to dinner.

Passive: She shall be invited to dinner by me.

Active: Kiran will not do it carefully.

Passive: It will not be done carefully by Kiran.

Active: He was lighting the fire.

Passive: The fire was being lightened by him.

Active: Did you ring the bell?

Passive: Was the bell rung by you?

Acitve: Why did the teacher punish us?

Passive: Why were we punished by the teacher?

Acitve: The police arrested him.

Passive: He was arrested by the police.

Acitve: The peon will ring the bell.

Passive: The bell will be rung by the peon.

Acitve: The girls were singing a song.

Passive: A song was being sung by the girls.

Active: Is he driving a bus?

Passive: Is a bus being driven by him?

Active: Let us play cricket.

Passive: Let the cricket be played by us.

Active: he looked after the house.

Passive: The house was looked after by him.

Active: He cannot do this sum.

Passive: This sum cannot be done by him.

Active: I wind the clock.

Passive: The clock was wound by me.

Active: I lend him my camera.

Passive: He is lent my camera by me.

Active: Atif married a poor girl.

Passive: A poor girl was married by Atif.

Active: Who will teach us?

Passive: By whom will we be taught?

Active: When does he ring the bell?

Passive: When is the bell rung by him?

Active: Why is he writing a letter?

Passive: Why is a letter being written by him?

Active: Mr. Khurram taught us.

Passive: We were taught by Mr. Khurram

Active: She eats mangoes.

Passive: Mangoes are eaten by her.

Active: They do not help us.

Passive: We are not helped by them.

Active: Why does he tell her?

Passive: Why is she told by him?

Active: She knits sweaters.

Passive: Sweaters are knitted by her.

Active: Who stole my pen?

Passive: By whom was my pen stolen?

Active: They were playing cards.

Passive: Cards were being played by them.

Active: He is teaching us.

Passive: We are being taught by him.

Active: I do not waste my time.

Passive: My time is not wasted by me.

Active: He solved this matter.

Passive: This matter was solved by him.

Acitve: We pick the flowers.

Passive: Flowers are picked by us.

Acitve: Let him write the letter.

Passive: Let the letter be written by him.

Acitve: The flood damaged the crops.

Passive: The crops were damaged by the flood.

Acitve: He will not do this work.

Passive: This work will not be done by him.

Acitve: He has sold all the mangoes.

Passive: All the mangoes have been sold by him.

Active: Will you switch on the lamp?

Passive: Will the lamp be switched on by you?

Active: Who teaches Urdu?

Passive: By whom is Urdu taught?

Active: Do you say your prayers?

Passive: Are your prayers said by you?

Active: Faisal sets up a factory.

Passive: A factory is set up by Faisal.

Active: Do you laugh at me?

Passive: Am I laghed at by you?

Active: I helped Huma.

Passive: Huma was helped by me.

Active: Who solved the sum?

Passive: By whom was the sum solved?

Active: Where do they play the game?

Passive: Where is the game played by them?

Active: I have told him.

Passive: He has been told by me.

Active: I drink milk.

Passive: Milk is drunk by me.

Active: We take exercise early in the morning.

Passive: Exercise is taken by us early in the morning.

Active: He does not like these shoes.

Passive: These shoes are not liked by him.

Active: We do not waste our time.

Passive: Our time is not wasted by us.

Active: Who rang the bell?

Passive: By whom was the bell rung?

Active: Good children always speak the truth.

Passive: The truth is always spoken by good children.

Active: Atif often deceives him.

Passive: He is often deceived by Atif.

Active: Atif obeys his parents.

Passive: His parents is obeyed by Atif.

Active: Does she knows your name?

Tenses, Active & Passive Voice, Direct & Incirect

Passive: Is your name known by her?

Active: Everybody can do everything.

Passive: Everything can be done by everybody.

Active: Bilal was speaking truth.

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Passive: Truth was being spoken by Bilal.

Active: Akhtar was doing his work.

Passive: His work was being done by Akhtar.

Active: Who was calling you?

Passive: By whom were you being called?

Active: What was biting you?

Passive: What were you being bitten?

Active: He will take tea tomorrow.

Passive: Tea will be taken by him tomorrow.

Active: She was not taking meal.

Passive: Meal was not being taken by her.

Active: The baby was asking for milk.

Passive: Milk was being asked for by the baby.

Active: We shall learn our lesson by heart.

Passive: Our lesson will be learnt by heart by us.

Active: You had ruined me.

Passive: I had been ruined by you.

Active: God will help is.

Passive: We shall be helped by God.

Active: He knocks at the door.

Passive: The door is knocked at by him.

Active: I do not befool Sobia.

Passive: Sobia is not befooled by me.

Direct & Indirect Narration

Narration: کی چیز کے تذکر کے پایان کو کہتے ہیں۔ اس کی دواقعام ہیں۔

Indirect Narration -2 Direct Narration -1

Direct Narration کی مختص کے منہ سے نگلے ہوئے الفاظ ہو بہود ہرا دینا Direct Narration کہلاتا

(2) کی مخص کے منہ سے نگلے ہوئے الفاظ کا مفہوم اپنے الفاظ میں بیان کرنا Indirect (2) کہلاتا ہے۔

Narration

e.g. Direct:- He said to me, "I want new clothes."

Indirect:- He told me that he wanted new clothes.

(1) Inverted Commas (" "):- کی تخف کے بیان کو انہیں الفاظ میں بیان کرنے ہیں۔ الفاظ میں بیان کرنے ہیں۔

(2) Reporting Speech: ایما حصد جو Inverted: ایما حصد جو Inverted ایما حصد جو Inverted ایما دو پروالی دو پروالی ایما کیا جاتے ایما کی اور پروالی ایما کی اور پروالی ایمال میں گے۔ مثال میں گے۔

Inverted جبلہ یا فقرہ کا وہ حصہ بود Reported Speech ہے۔ جلہ یا فقرہ کا وہ حصہ بود Reported Speech ہے۔ جبلہ یا فقرہ کا وہ حصہ بین جبیا کہ اوپر Commas ہے۔ اسے Reported speech کہتے ہیں جبیا کہ اوپر Reported speech کے Reported speech کے اس کی کیا ہے اس کے اس کے

Inverted Commas -: Reporting Verb ہے جابروالے (4) کوہم (Reporting speech) میں استعمال ہوئے والے Verb کوہم (a) معامل کوئے استعمال ہوئے والے Reporting Verb

(5) Inverted Commas -: Reported Verb شي الله جانے eported verb کتے ہیں۔ مثلاً Reported verb کتے ہیں۔ مثلاً

آوٹ: Inverted Commas کوٹ: Inverted Commas کائدراور باہروالے تھے کو لمانے کے لئے Direct (,) Commas کے اندراور باہروالے تھے کو لمانے کے لئے Speech (,) ڈالا جاتا ہے۔ مثال میں me کے بعد Speech

ويكهيس-

Direct Narration کی Indirect Narration بین تبدیلی: _ Indirect _ Direct بن تبدیلی کرتے دہت تین تم کی تبدیلیاں کی جاتی ہیں _

(ایم نازش تبرکی) Change in Pronouns (۱)

(2) Change in Tneses (نانش تبریل)

(3) Change in Words (الفاظ يُن تَبِد لِي)

(1) Change in Pronouns (اسم صَّارُ مِيْن تبديلي):_

Inverted Commas (1) کے اندر آگر my (mine), me اور Inverted Commas (1) اور (subject) کے مطابق fours, us کی تو آئیں Commas کے باہر والے تھے میں فائل (subject) کے مطابق تبدیل کریں گے۔.e.g

Direct:- He says to me, "It is my book."
Indirect:- He says to me that it is his book.

(2) Inverted Commas کے اندروالے , (you, your (yours) کو باہروالے جصے کے مفعول کے مطابق تبدیل کریں۔ مثلاً

Direct:- I said to her, "You can't help me."
Indirect:- I told her that she could not help me.

(3) ان كے علاور كى بھى جگہ شے يانام بيس تبديلى نيس كى جاتى -

(4) Third Person کے پروناؤل کونیس بدلتے۔ مزید آسانی کے لئے آپ اس میبل ہے مدد لے مجتے ہیں۔

1	2	3
The Later	My (Mine)	Me
We	Our (Ours)	Us
You	Your (Yours)	You
He -	His	Him
She	Her (Hers)	Her
It	Its	It
They	Their (Theirs)	Them

Direct:- Saqib said to me, "I am doing work."
 Indirect:- Saqib told me that he was doing work.

Direct:- Saqib said to her, "I am not teasing you."

Indirect:- Saqib told her that he was not teasing her.

3. Direct:- They said to me, "We have done your work."

Indirect:- They told me that they had done my work.

مندرجہ بالامثالوں میں۔مثال نبر 1 میں اکو فاعل (Amjad) کے لحاظ ہے he میں مندرجہ بالامثالوں میں۔مثال نبر 2 میں اکو فاعل (Zafar) کے مطابق he تبدیل کیا گیا۔مثال نبر 2 میں اکو فاعل (Zafar) کے مطابق her میں اور they کے مطابق we کو فاعل (they) کے مطابق they میں اور they کو مفعول کے مطابق my میں تبدیل کیا گیا ہے۔

کو مفعول (me) کے مطابق my میں تبدیل کیا گیا ہے۔

توٹ: Commas کے اندر موجود Pronouns کی جو بھی حالت استعال ہو اس کو commas کے جو بھی حالت استعال ہو اس کو commas کے باہروالے فاعل یا مفعول کے مطابق مندرجہ بالانتیال کے اس کالم بیس سے کھیں۔ مثلاً مثال تمبر 3 میں تلاش کر کے they میں استوں کو کالم نمبر 1 میں تلاش کر کے they میں تبدیل کردیا گیا۔ تبدیل کردیا گیا۔ تبدیل کردیا گیا۔ تبدیل کردیا گیا۔

(2) Change in Tenses (زمانہ میں تبدیلی):۔

(1) Inverted Commas ہے اہر والے حصہ میں Present Tense یا Present Tense یا Future Tense یا Future Tense یک کوئی تبدیلی نہیں آئے گی۔

Direct:- She says to you, "I love you."

Indirect:- She tells you that she loves you.

Direct:- The teacher will say to the boys, "I offer my prayer regularly."

Indirect:- The teacher will tell the boys that he offers his prayer regularly.

(2) اگر Comma ہے باہر والاحصہ میں Past Tense استعال ہوا ہوتو Commas کے اندروالے حصہ Tense مندرجہ ذیل میبل کے مدد سے تبدیل کریں۔

Present Indefinite Tense	into	Past Indefinite Tense
Present Continuous	into	Past Continuous
Tense		Tense
Present Perfect Tense	into	Past Perfect Tense

Present Perfect	into	Past Perfect Continuous
Continuous	into	Past Perfect Tense
Past Indefinite Tense	into	was, (were)
Is, am, (are) Was, were	into	had been
Have, Has	into	had
Shall, will	into	would
May	into	might
Can	into	could

Direct:- I said to him, "I do my work daily."
Indirect:- I told him that I did my work daily.

Direct:- She said to me, "I am going to college."

Indirect:- She told me that she was going to college.

Direct:- Atif said to Kiran, "I have taken tea." Indirect:- Atif told Kiran that he had taken tea.

Direct:- He said to you, "I have been living here since 2003."

Indirect:- He told you that he had been living there since 2003.

Direct:- She said to Tariq, "They are students."

She told Tariq that they were students.

Direct:- Sadia said to Tariq, "I met you yesterday."

Indirect:- Sadia told Tariq that she had met him the previous day.

نوث: کائناتی حقیقت (Universal Truth) یا کی اسم وغیرہ کے بیان میں Commas

Direct:- He said to me, "The sun rises in the east."

He told me that the sun rises in the east."

(3) Change in Words (الفاظ ين تبديلي):-

اگر Commas کے باہر Past Tense استعال ہوا ہوتو Commas کے اندر والے تھے کوتیدیل کرتے وقت مختلف الفاظ میں مندرجہ ذیل تبدیلی لا کی جاتی ہے۔

this	becomes	that
today	becomes	that day
yesterday	becomes	the previous day
last night	becomes	the night before
tonight	becomes	that night
tomorrow	becomes	the next day
now	becomes	then
next	becomes	the following
these	becomes	those
here	becomes	there
ago	becomes	before
thus	becomes	so

Present/Future Sentences

Examples

Direct:- I say, "I do not waste my time."

Indirect:- I say that I do not waste my time."

Direct:- Irfan says to me, "I shall go to Karachi." Indirect:- Irfan tells me that he will go to Karachi."

Direct:- The teacher says to me, "You are very hard

working."

Indirect:- The teacher says to me that I am very hard

working.

Direct - The oldman will say, "You should speak the

truth."

Indirect:- The oldman will say that I should speak the

truth.

Direct:- I say, "He is leaving for Lahore."
Indirect:- I say that he is leaving for Lahore.

Direct:- She will say to me, "I cannot solve this sum."
Indirect:- She will tell me that she cannot solve this sum.

Important Points

اگر Comma کے باہروالے تھے ٹی Present یا Future Tense ہوتو اغرر

Tenses, Active & Passive Voice, Direct & Indirect 150 والے صفے کے تعل (Verb) میں کوئی تبد کی نبیر آتی۔ الي صورت بين اندروالے جھے كے الفاظ كو بھى تبديل نبيس كرتے۔ (2)ا ہے فقرات میں صرف پردناؤن کی تبدیلی ہوتی ہے اور تو مے کوہٹا کر that لگادیا جاتا ہے۔ (3) Assertive Sentences Examples She said to her son, "You are only wasting my Dire ct .time these days." She told her son that he was only wasting her Indirect:time those days. "Now it is my turn," said he to them, "to sit on Direct:the chair." He told them that it was then his turn to sit on Indirect:the chair. "No Usman," said they, "you did not lose the Direct:game, yesterday." They told Usman that he had not lost the game Indirect:the previous day. She said to him, "Sir, my brother was ill." Direct:-She told him respectfully that her brother had Indirect:been ill. "Things are not what they seem" said the wise Direct:oldman. The wise oldman said that things are not what Indirect:they seem. "The earth," said the teacher, "is round." Direct:-The teacher said that the earth is round. Indirect:-

Imortant Points

ا بے فقرات میں کوئی بات (صحیح یا غلط نثبت یا منفی ممکن یا ناممکن) بیان کرتے ہیں۔ ایسے . فقرات کو Indirect بین تبدیل کرتے وقت: your highness, your majesty, your honour, اگر مقعول کو

madam, sir وغیرہ جیے الفاظ ہے مخاطب کیا گیا ہوتو یہ فتم کر کے madam, sir و madam, sir جے۔ great respect بالفاظ کی افغاظ کے درمیان Commas کے باہر والے تھے کو تحمول کو درمیان کو سے اور پھر اندر والے حصول کو تحمول کو افغاظ کا جا جا کہ میں جا کہ والے حصول کو افغاظ کریں۔

(3) اگر کوئی بات بتائی جاری ہے قاbtold کی جگہ پر to کا کا تیس جبکہ to کوحذف کردیں۔

(4) کی بات مقیقت (Universal Truth) کے tense کوتبدیل نہیں کیاجاتا۔

(5) ال فتم ك فقرات مين اگر said كوتبديل شايكي كياجائي تو كوئي حرج نبين -

Imperative Sentences

Examples

Direct:- The master said to his servant, "Polish my shoes."

Indirect:- The master ordered his servant to polish his shoes.

Direct:- The boy said to the teacher, "Sir, grant me leave for one day."

Indirect:- The boy requested the teacher respectfully to grant him leave for one day.

Direct:- The teacher said to the boy, "Don't tell a lie."

Indirect:- The teacher forbade the boy to tell a lie.

Direct:- He said to his friend, "Good-bye." Indirect:- He bade good-bye to his friend.

Direct:- He said to his servant, "Get out of the room."

Indirect:- He ordered his servant to get out of the room.

The teacher said to his pupils, "Work hard."

Indirect:- The teacher advised his pupils to work hard.

یا در کھنے کی باتیں ایے فقرات میں حکم التجا' نفیحت دغیرہ پائی جاتی ہے۔ان کو Indirect میں تبدیل کرتے

Market Control	Tenses, Active & Passive Voice, Direct & Indirect
152	Tenses, Active & Public Said 2 6 (1)
	Advised = 2 = (2)
	(3) التجاكے لئےBegged استعال كريں _
	(4) "منع كرنے"كے لئے Forbade استمال كريں گے۔
1.4	ade tolordered not to فقرے میں کی چیز ہے تا کیا گیا ہوتو
Ulteriforba	ade tolordered not المائيل على المركادر that على المركادر that على المركاد المائيل المركاد المائيل المركاد المائيل المركاد ال
(6) 31 13	
وتا ب اور ائدر	(6) بحويز والے فقرات ميں suggested يا proposed استعال م
Miles of	والےverb سے پہلے should ستعال ہوتا ہے جبکہ that فاعل سے پہلے آتا ہے۔
	Interrogative Sentences
	Examples
Direct:-	Javaid said to Rizwan, "Have you finished your work?"
Indirect:-	Javaid asked Rizwan if he had finished his work.
Direct:-	I said to my brother, "Where are you going?"
	I asked my brother where he was going.
	He said to me. "Do you have a pen?"
	He asked me if I had a pen.
	The oldman said to the lady, "Will you marry me?"
Indirects	The oldman asked the lady if the would

Adeen said to Atif, "Where were you yesterday?" Adeen inquired Atif where he had been the Indirect:-

direct. The father asked Sobia who was knocking at

him.

the door?"

the door.

Trect-

Direct.-

previous day.

The father said to Sobia, "Who is knocking at

Important Points

موال فقرات Indirect بنائے وقت:

Inquire(s) LAsk(s) & Say(s) Inquired LAsked said شاتد ل كرد باجاتاب

(2) That استعال نيس كما طاتا.

فقرے كة فرين"؟ "فين لكاماتا ـ

Is, Are, Am, Was, Were, Will, Shall, はじずとしず (4) Can, May, Should, Could وغيره بوتوان كوفاعل كے بعداستعال كيا جاتا ہے اوراين

پائ ے Whether Life فاعل کے پہلے استعال کیا جاتا ہے۔ (5) فقرے کے شرف ٹی Did, Does اور رشع کردیا جا ہے۔ استعال کریں۔ Whether التعال کے امل الا (Verb) استعال کریں۔ Whether الم -Un Portodo

How, Whom, Whose, What, When, バスセックとこう Where, Why, Who وغيرواستعال بول توان سے يہلے Whether استعال نہيں كيا Could وغیر و کوفائل اور Verb کے درمیان استعال کریں جبکہ Do, Did, Does کوفتا کر ے اسلی ال (Verb) استعال کریں۔

Optative Sentences

Examples

Father said to Atif, "May God bless you with a Direct:-

son!"

Father prayed for Atif that God might bless him Indirect:with a son.

Mother said to me, "May you live long!" Direct:-

Mother prayed (for me) that I might live long. Indirect:-

They said, "May we sin the match!" Direct:-

They prayed that they might win the match. Indirect:-

We said, "Would that we were soldiers!" Direct:-

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Tenses, Active & Passive Voice, Direct & Indirect 154 We wished that we had been soldiers. Indirect:-The old lady said, "Would that I were young!" Direct:-The old lady wished that she had been young. Indirect:-Mother said, "May you succeed, Sobia!" Direct:-Mother prayed for Sobia that she might Indirect:succeed. Important Points اليے فقرات ميں تمنايا دعا كا ظهار ہوتا ہے ان كو Indirect ميں تبديل كرتے وقت: (1)میں بدل دیاجا تاہے۔ اس کے بعد that استعال کیا جاتا ہے۔ (2) May کوفاعل کے بعد باہروالے Verb کے لحاظ سے Might May سی تبدیل کیا (3) -4-16 دعائي فقرات من"!" كوفتم كر كصرف". "والاجاتاب-(4)خواہش والے فقرات میں would that کوبالکل ختم کردیاجاتا ہے صرف wished (5)کے بعد that استعال ہوتا ہے۔ **Exclamatory Sentences Examples** The boys said, "Hurrah! we have won the Direct:match." Indirect:-The boy exclaimed with the joy that they had won the match. Direct:-The oldman said, "Alas! I am undone." Indirect:-The oldman exclaimed with sorrow that he was undone. Direct:-The boy said, "what a pretty flower it is!" Indirect:-The boy exclaimed in a great surprise that it was very pretty flower.

Direct:-

They said, "How foolish this girl is!"

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They exclaimed with wonder that the girl was Indirect:-

very foolish.

Aslam said, "How sweet these mangoes, are!" Direct:-Aslam exclaimed joyfully that those mangoes Indirect:were very sweet.

Umer said, "Father has come." Direct:-

Umer exclaimed with joy that father had come. Indirect:-

Important Points

Exclamatory فقرات کی فوری یا اجا تک جذبے کا اظہار کرتے ہیں۔ پیجدیے خوشی ما خوف اورر کے وغیرہ کے ہوسکتے ہیں۔

ان فقرات کو Indirect سے Indirect میں تبدیل کرتے وقت مندرجہ ذیل ہاتوں کا خیال رکھاجاتاہ۔

(1) عدائية فقرات من inverted commas عابروالے حصر کا (Exclaim(s) Verb یا Exclaimed میں بدل دیا جاتا ہے۔ یا جرانی ظاہر کرنے والے فقرات میں great) surprise said inاستعال کری۔

الے فقرات کے how, what کو verb سے بدل کر پہلے بیانے فقرہ بنا کیں پھرا ہے indirect میں پرلیں۔

اگر Exclamatory Sentence نوٹی کا اظہار کرتا ہے تو exclaim(s/ed with joy اورعم کے اظہار کی صورت میں Exclaim(s/ed) with sorrow یا بالتر تیب Exclaim(s/ed) sorrow fully לי העל לפן Exclaim(s/ed) joyfully جاتا ہے۔

Commas والے حصہ میں موجود!Aha, Alas اور Hurrah وغيره جي الفاظ محم کردیئے جاتے ہیں اور اوپر والے الفاظ Indirect میں آجاتے ہیں۔

Sentences Of "Let"

Examples

Sobia said, "Let me go." Direct:-

Sobia requested to let her go. OR Indirect:-

Sobia requested that she should be allowed to go.

Direct:- Tariq said, "Sohail, let's move."

Indirect:- Tariq proposed Sohail to move. OR

Tariq said to Sohail that they should move.

Direct:- Sobia said to me, "Let him do work."

Indirect:- Sobia proposed me to let him do work.

Direct:- "Brother," said Faisal, "Let us take food."

Indirect:- Faisal said to his brother that they should take

food.

Direct:- "I shall not let you do anything wrong." said Atif.

Indirect:- Atif said that he would not let him do anything

wrong.

Important Points

(1) دراصل let کہم دومعنوں میں زیادہ تر استعال کرتے ہیں ایک کواجازت کے معنوں میں اور دوسرا تجویز کے معنوں میں مثلاً

Let us go now.

آ وَابِ لِيسِ -

Let us study.

آ وَابِ إِنْ هِيلٍ-

Let me go.

مجھے جانے دو۔

Let him work.

اے کام کرنے دو۔

(a) اگر let تجویز کے معنوں میں استعال ہوتو پہلے جے میں propose یا suggest اور) استعال کریں۔ دوسرے جھے میں ہم عمو المould کے بعد فعل کی پہلی فارم استعال کرتے ہیں۔ باتی تبدیلیاں اصول کے مطابق کریں۔

(b) اگر let اجازت کے معنوں میں استال : یو پہلے جھے میں request اور دوسرے جھے میں یا تو to کے بعد let استعال کریں یا پھر should be کے بعد نقل کی تیسر کی فارم استعال کریں۔

Some More Solved Examples

Dir: I said, "I go to school daily."

Ind: I said that I went to school daily.

Dir: I said, "I shall go there."

Ind: I said that I would go there.

Dir: He said, "The sun rises in the East."

Ind: He said that the Sun rises in the East.

Dir: He said, "I am ill."

1

Ind: He said that he was ill.

Dir: Nabeal said to me, "Where are you going?"

Ind: Nabeal asked me where I was going.

Dir: Laika said, "I am too ill to speak now."

Ind: Laika said that she was too ill to speak then.

Dir: Zafar said, "I came here yesterday."

Ind: Zafar told that he had gone there the previous day.

Dir: He said, "This book is mine."

Ind: He told that that book was his.

Dir: He said to me, "Thank you."

Ind: He thanked me.

Dir: He said to her, "Do you like this picture?"

Ind: He asked her if she liked that picture.

Dir: Rabia said to me, "Did you see my sister?"

Ind: Rabia asked me if I had seen her sister.

Dir: He said to the teacher, "Sir, may I come in?"

Ind: He asked the teacher respectfully if he might come in.

Dir: She said, "Who are you?"

Ind: She asked who he was.

Dir: The teacher said to the students, "Show me your home

task."

Ind: The teacher ordered the students to show him their

home task.

Dir: I said to him, "Am I wrong?"

Ind: I asked him if I was wrong.

158	Tenses, Active & Passive Voice, Direct & Indirect
Dir:	The officer said to servant, "Bring a glass of water."
Ind:	- 1 12 to being a glace of
	water.
Dir:	The father said to his daughter, "Give up the company of
	bad girls."
Ind:	The father advised his daughter to give up the
	company of bad girls.
Dir:	The doctor said to the patient, "How are you now?"
Ind:	The doctor asked the petient How he was then?
Dir:	The officer said to clerk, "Get out from the office."
Ind:	The officer ordered the clerk to get out from the
	office.
Dir:	The General said to his soldiers, "March on, Victory is
	ours.
Ind:	The General commanded his soldiers to march on and
	assured them that victory was theirs.
Dir:	I said to my sister, "Please bring a glass of water."
Ind:	I requested my sister to bring a glass of water.
Dir:	My father said to my brother, "Do not smoke."
nd:	My father forbade my brother to smoke.
Dir:	He said, "Let us go out for a walk."
nd:	He proposed that they should go out for a walk.
)ir:	He said, "Let me go there."
nd:	He said that he might be allowed to go there.
ir:	He said, "Do it."
nd:	He orderd to do it.
ir:	I said to you, "Give me your book."
ıd:	I requested you to give me your book.
ir:	He said, "Let him try so hard, he cannot succeed "

Ind: He said that he could not succeed however hard he might try.

Dir: He said to the servant, "Have you done this work?"

Ind: He enquired from the servant if he had done that work.

Dir: Azeem will say, "Robert has come."

Ind: Azeem will say that Robart has come.

Dir: I said, "The train arrived late."

Ind: I said that the train had arrived late.

Dir: Rani says to him, "You are clever."

Ind: Rani tells him that he is clever.

Dir: I said to Mujahid, "Where will you stay?"

Ind: I asked Mujahid where he would stay.

Dir: I said to her, "Do you want this pen?"

Ind: I asked her if she wanted that pen.

Dir: The captain said about you, "He is certainly one of our best players."

Ind: The captain told about you that you were certainly one of their best players.

Dir: Habib said, "May he live long!"

Ind: Habib wished that he might live long.

Dir: I said, "May his soul rest in peace!"

Ind: I prayed that his soul might rest in peace.

Dir: She said, "Alas! I am ruined."

Ind: She exclaimed with sorrow that she was ruined.

Dir: He said, "Alas! how foolish I have been!"

Ind: He confessed with regret that he had been very foolish.

Dir: He said, "Hurrah! we have won the match."

Tenses, Active & Passive Voice, Direct & Indirect

Ind: He exclaimed joyfully that they had won the match.

Dir: Boys said, "Hurrah! Our examinations have finishec."

Ind: Boys exclaimed with joy that their examinations had

finished.

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Dir: Ateeq said, "How charming the scenery is!"

Ind: Ateeq exclaimed with joy that scenery was very charming.

Dir: Shazia "Hurrah! I stand first in the class."

Ind: Shazia exclaimed joyfully that she stood first in the class.

Dir: He said, "No, it is not my fault."

Ind: He denied that it was not his fault.

Dir: He said to me, "Do you know him?" I replied, "No."

Ind: He asked me if I knew him. I replied that I did not.

Dir: He said to me, "Rest assured I will stand by you."

Ind: He assured me that he would stand by me.

Dir: He said, "Hello! are you here?"

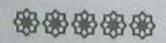
Ind: He was surprised to see him there.

Dir: Amir said, "Hello! Do you live here"?!

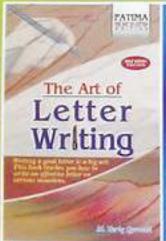
Ind: Amir was surprised to see that he lived there.

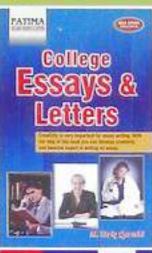
Dir: Adeel said to his sister, "Where are you going?"

Ind: Adeel asked his sister where she was going.

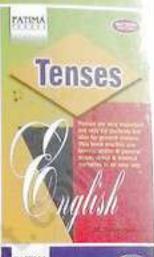


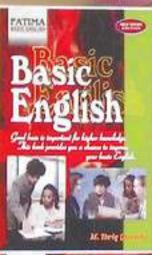
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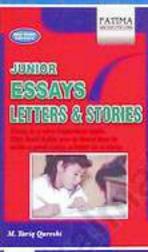


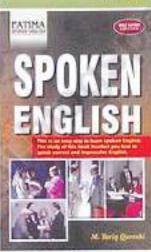




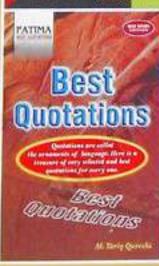




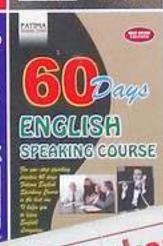


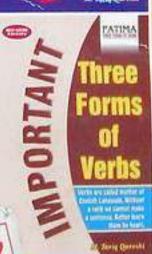












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